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LACK OF DESPATCH MAY CAUSE A LONG CONGRESS SESSION

Both Houses Anxious to Get
Away Before the National
Conventions Meet but Busi-
ness Seems to Pile Up

"SPEED UP" ASKED

Foundation of Tariff Issue
for 1912 Seen in Report of
Senate Republican Com-
mittee on the Steel Bill

WASHINGTON—Both houses of Congress are interested in the question of adjournment of the present session. Everybody would be glad to get away before the national conventions, and yet the lack of despatch thus far shown in passing the big appropriation bills by both houses, indicates that the session may run well through the summer. During the past week Chairman Underwood, House leader, said adjournment would come by June 1, and that the House would soon have night sessions. On the Senate side, however, this date is regarded as entirely too early. Senator Lodge talks wisely about Sept. 1 as the date of adjournment, and says he doesn't see how it can be earlier, owing to the many important matters Congress is now considering. If the session should be prolonged the Senate will be responsible. It has so many important matters before it that an effort finally to dispose of even a few of them will carry the session along until September, as Senator Lodge hints.

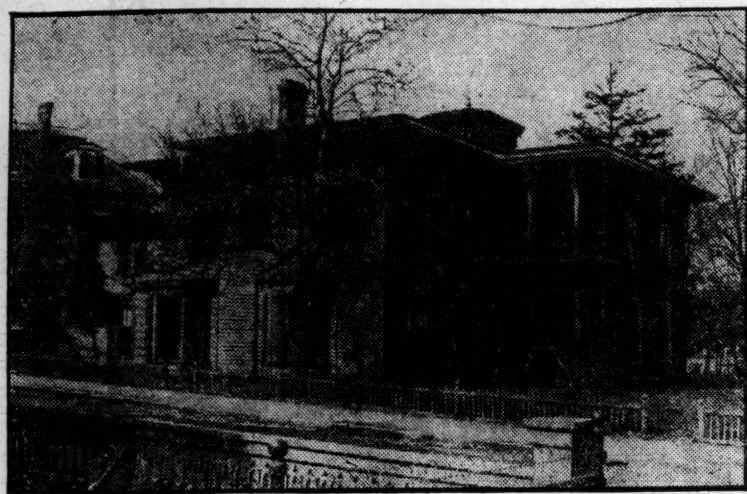
With a view to "speeding up," House Democrats are practically decided to curtail their tariff revision program somewhat. Chairman Underwood hints that the wool bill, which the ways and means committee hopes to report next week, will be the last tariff bill the House is to take up this session. But even then, there would be no guarantee of adjournment ahead of the national conventions, with the Senate working under unanimous consent rules and without limit on debate.

The action of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce on Friday, in recalling its canal bill and adding an amendment to it prohibiting railroad-owned ships engaged in the coastwise trade from using the canal, was a concession to the strong House sentiment in favor of such legislation. The members who oppose the use of the canal by the railroad boats, however, are not satisfied with the language used by the committee, and will make a fight on the floor of the House for language which will prohibit this kind of traffic in direct and unmistakable terms. This will be one of the most interesting contests of the session. How the House will divide is not known. The opponents of the use of the canal by railroad boats, however, confidently claim a large majority for their side.

In their adverse report on the House steel bill, the Republicans of the Senate finance committee are laying the foundation for the tariff issue of the 1912 campaign. It is the purpose of the Republicans to go to the people with the demand that future tariff revisions be made only after a thorough report by an expert board as to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Thus the tariff board, whose pay is to be stopped by the House Democrats, will become one of the leading features of the tariff issue on the Republican side of the campaign. Senator Cummins will offer a substitute for the Democratic steel bill, which will probably pass the Senate, unless the Democrats can win over half a dozen of the progressives. Senator Cummins believes, however, that the progressives will stick by him.

The action of Congress and the President with relation to the shipment of firearms into Mexico is already having a good effect, according to official advice. The bill forbidding these shipments was passed by the Senate one day, and by the House the next, without a dissenting vote, and the President's

HOME FOR BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S CLUB



Mrs. Hetty Green's Roxbury estate, transformed, will soon be dedicated to new purposes at formal ceremony

HEBREW ASSOCIATION PREPARES TO OCCUPY NEW HEADQUARTERS

Arrangements are being made for the dedicatory exercises of the new quarters of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, located at Howland and Warren streets, Roxbury, and known as the Hetty Green estate. This estate was leased by a committee of 25 a few months ago for the use of the organization. The ceremonies for the formal opening will not take place until after the annual Purim party to be held by the association on March 26, in Paul Revere hall, for the purpose of obtaining funds to furnish the new quarters.

In 1883 the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association was chartered, and from that time up to a few years ago the organization was active. The first headquarters of the association was in Minor hall, Washington and Springfield streets. In 1906 rooms in Concord street were occupied. For three years the association has been without quarters. Last year the committee met in the vestry of the Hadrath Israel synagogue, Crawford street, and began to look for permanent quarters.

Since the organization fully 250 members have been added.

Many changes have been made in the Hetty Green building. The main floor has the assembly room, library, pool room, game room and check room. On the second floor the meeting hall, class rooms and directors' room are situated.

The house has been wired for electricity and every room has been renovated. The large lot of land which surrounds the building will be used by the association for lawn parties, tennis courts will be installed and an outdoor gymnasium will be arranged for.

The officers of the association are Dr. Nathaniel A. Finkelstein, president; Edward E. Ginsburg, vice president; George Moses, treasurer; Frank I. Commanday, secretary; Samuel Levine, financial secretary.

The decision of the supreme court on Monday in the patent case, it is expected, will cause the case to be heard again by that body. But whether it is resubmitted or not, congress seems disposed to amend the patent law so as to neutralize the situation which the decision has created. The decision is said here to be strictly in accord with existing law, and of course the supreme court was not called upon to say whether that law was good or bad. The administration and Congress generally hold that it is against public policy to give a patentee the right to dictate prices and conditions under which his patent may be sold. The attorney general is much interested in the case, as is President Taft. The outcome will probably be patent legislation which has been hanging in Congress for more than a decade.

LAWRENCE WORKERS POUR BACK TO MILLS WITHOUT DISORDER

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Victorious in their 10 weeks' strike for a higher wage, thousands of textile operatives streamed back to the mills today. There was no disorder, and, except for a misunderstanding between some skilled operatives and the agents at the Washington mill, the morning passed off as uneventful as if there never had been a big industrial contest carried to a successful termination here.

At the Washington mill, one of the American Woolen Company's institutions, between 450 and 550 perches, speckers and operatives employed in the burling department walked out in a body about an hour after the opening. They immediately met in Franco-Belgian hall and drew up resolutions protesting against what they claim is discrimination favoring those who didn't strike.

The overseers of the mills refute the charge that the workers are being discriminated against and claim that they retain the privilege of giving what work there is to those employees who did not leave their places when the general strike was effective. The overseers told the workers who returned this morning that later this week or early next week there would probably be work for them.

About 1500 Italians also returned to the Washington mills this morning, but received the same word that the skilled workers did. It is expected that all workers will soon be able to obtain employment, as the Atlantic mills are taking the unprecedented course of advertising for labor.

One hundred operatives at two box and bobbin mills struck today because the mill owners refused to grant demands of a reduction from 58 to 54 hours per week, without reduction in pay.

BARRE MILLS SAID TO OFFER PEACE

BARRE, Mass.—It is expected that a conference to be held today will have an important bearing on a settlement of the textile workers strike here. Unexpected overtures from the mill interests are said to have been made and it is generally believed that the prospects of adjusting the trouble are bright.

While Sunday passed in comparative quiet the police have taken steps to prevent a recurrence of Saturday's rioting when coal is taken to the mills today.

ARLINGTON TAX IS SET AT \$21.40 BY COMMITTEE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—For the committee of 21, Francis L. Maguire, chairman, has issued its report, which states that the tax rate will be \$21.40 on \$1000 if the appropriations are made by the town as recommended by the committee. This will be \$1 more than the rate was last year owing to the large increase in the metropolitan park tax and the added school appropriation.

BARGE THAXTER FOUNDERS AT SEA

While in tow of the tug Cuba, the barge Thaxter, bound from Newport News to Pawtucket with 1700 tons of coal, founded off Shinnecock Friday night, and her crew of four men perished. The Cuba reached this port this afternoon with the barges Chatham and Easton, the latter having been picked up at Vineyard Haven Sunday.

Captain Bartlett of the tug Cuba said that the Thaxter sank in 25 fathoms of water about 12 miles from shore during thick weather. He is of the opinion that heavy seas crushed in the hatches of the barge and overwhelmed her, as he had no intimation of trouble until he observed signals from the first barge of the tow of three.

Captain Clarence L. Grinnell of 131 Middle street, Fall River, was in command of the Thaxter, and the names of the other three men on board are not known to those aboard the Cuba.

FIRE LOSS INQUIRY IN BOSTON URGED IN COMMITTEE REPORT

Appointment of Commission
of Five by Governor Foss
Is Recommended in Re-
sponse to Many Petitions

NO PAY FOR BOARD

Bill to Authorize Cities and
Towns to Provide Free
Meals for School Children
Indorsed, Four Dissenting

Appointment by the Governor of a special commission to investigate losses by fire in the metropolitan district is recommended by the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature in a report filed in the House today.

The report, which comes in response to many petitions filed at the opening of the session by business and civic organizations and individuals, is accompanied by a resolve calling upon the Governor to appoint within 60 days five citizens to investigate the causes of fires and the improvements and means for their prevention, also the fire hazard in the metropolitan district as defined by section 3, chapter 407 of the acts of 1893.

It is specified that one of the commission shall be an architect, one a builder, one a man skilled in the insurance business and one familiar with real estate operations. The commission is to serve without pay and is to report to the next Legislature.

The report is required to contain recommendations for legislation for prevention of fires and such other recommendations concerning fire hazards in metropolitan district as the commission may deem proper.

The committee on education reported leave to withdraw today on so much as does not relate to extending the time within which certain applications for pensions by teachers in the schools of Boston, in the bill accompanying the petition of the chairman of the Boston school committee for further legislation relative to the retirement on pension of present or former employees of the school committee.

The same committee reported favorably the bill to authorize cities and towns to provide free meals for school children. Senator Hunt and Representatives Hains, Greenwood and Morse dissent. The bill authorizes city councils and selectmen to provide meals free or at such price, not to exceed the cost, as they may fix, at the expense of the town or city. The question shall be submitted to the voters on petition to the city or town clerk of at least five per cent of the voters one month before the state election.

These committee reports were filed in the House this afternoon: Public service, leave to withdraw on bill providing that chiefs, assistant chiefs and deputy chiefs of fire departments shall be under the civil service. Representative Hurley dissents.

Metropolitan affairs, leave to withdraw on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill limiting expenditures for expenses of the members of the Boston council to \$2500. Public lighting, next General Court on bill requiring lighting companies to file schedules of rates with the gas and electric light commissioners, and prohibiting changes unless approved by the commission.

Constitutional amendments, no legislation necessary on Governor Foss' inaugural relative to home rule for cities and to authorize vetoes of specific items in appropriation bills.

Metropolitan affairs, a resolve authorizing the transit commissioners to investigate the advisability and cost of a tunnel between Boston and Chelsea.

Education, a bill authorizing the establishment of an agricultural school in Essex county.

STEAMER HERE FOR FIRST TIME

Fresh from the oriental trade, the British steamer Lowther Range, Capt. George E. Gundry, arrived in Boston harbor for the first time today. She acquired fame out in the east by towing into Bombay the disabled steamer Trieste about two years ago.

The Lowther Range loaded about 5000 tons of jute and gunnies at Calcutta for Boston and New York and was 32 days in reaching port. She will unload about 3000 tons here. She also carries curios. Officers reported a favorable passage.

WARREN FAMILY TO HOLD MEETING

Descendants of the Warren families will hold a Warren day informal reception next Thursday from 12 o'clock noon until 5 p. m. in the Pilgrim and Puritan Society's rooms, 15 Beacon street.

The Warren tercentennial register book will be open for signing. All who register on this at home day will be given tickets to the midsummer gathering of Pilgrim and Puritan families planned for July 4, at Pilgrim memorial park.

BALLOT COMMISSION ASKED FOR RULING ON DIRECT PRIMARY ACT

Secretary of State in Quan-
dary as to Proper Place on
Ticket for the Presidential
Preference Question

ACT IS NOT SPECIFIC

Massachusetts Roosevelt Com-
mittee Sends Letter to Mr.
Langtry Calling for Loca-
tion at the Top

Albert F. Langtry, secretary of state, today referred to the ballot law commission the letter sent to him by the Massachusetts Roosevelt committee asking him to have the presidential preference question placed at the top of the ballot to be used at the presidential primary election, April 30.

In a reply to Matthew Hale of the committee today, Mr. Langtry pointed out that according to the direct primary law "objections to nomination papers and all other questions relating thereto, shall be considered and determined by the state ballot law commission."

In his letter to the secretary of state, Mr. Hale said that the Roosevelt committee understood that the presidential preference question was to be placed by the secretary of state at the bottom, in secondary place to the lists of contesting delegates. The letter also contained references to the Republican state organization and Senator Crane.

In his reply today, Mr. Langtry referred to the reference to Senator Crane as follows: "So far as your allusion to Senator Crane is concerned, never since I have been secretary have I received a suggestion from Mr. Crane or anyone else regarding the conduct of this office; in fact, yours is the first suggestion I have received from a political committee. My distinguished predecessor made it a rule that the conduct of the office should be absolutely outside of political control or bias, and that policy has been continued by me."

Three Roosevelt rallies have been arranged by the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts for the coming week. Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota is scheduled to speak at all three and Gifford Pinchot at two.

The first rally will be held Tuesday at 200 Huntington avenue at 5 p. m. Senator Clapp will be the principal speaker.

Tuesday evening a rally will be held in Brockton with Senator Clapp and Mr. Pinchot both in the list of speakers.

Wednesday evening Haverhill will be the scene of the Roosevelt speaking. Senator Nason of Haverhill will preside and Senator Clapp, Gifford Pinchot and Representative George L. Webster of Boxford will speak.

A subject that appears to be engrossing the politicians even more than the speeches of the rival candidates for the presidential nominations is that of picking the delegates who will attend the national convention of the Republican and Democratic parties. In the ranks of each party there is somewhat of a scramble to obtain a place on the coveted slate of "candidate for delegate-at-large."

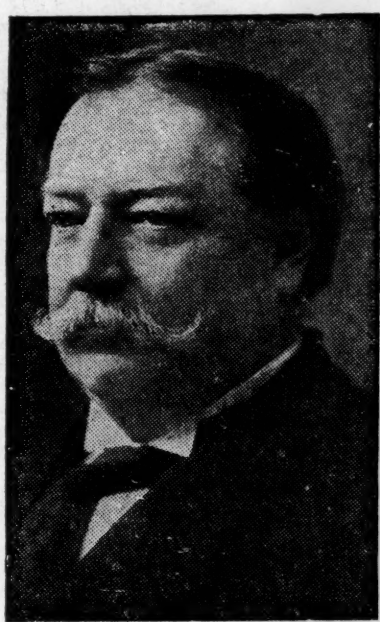
Under the new law there is nothing to prevent any one from becoming such a

Mr. Taft Sees Menace, He Tells Legislature, in the Recent Attacks on Courts

The occasion of these remarks is the attack upon our judiciary and the proposal by judicial recall, or recall of judicial decisions, to destroy its independence and thus to take away from the arch of government the keystone.

The strength of the government and the strength of the judiciary must rest ultimately on the confidence of the people in their integrity.

Irresponsible assaults upon either in impenetrable language, or on baseless assumptions of corruption or bias, or incompetency, made by those whose statements have influence with any part of the people, are a serious menace to enduring government.



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PRESIDENT TAFT

BILL FOR MINIMUM WAGE IN MINES IS COMING UP IN HOUSE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith announced that the minimum wage scale bill will be introduced on Tuesday and will be passed before the end of this week.

A settlement of the strike of the British coal miners depends now on the fate of the minimum wage scale to be introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George in the House of Commons tomorrow. The opposition will take a neutral attitude on the measure and the government will be forced to unite its forces to get it through.

The Labor party is apprehensive that if they vote for the bill it will be the entering wedge for compulsory arbitration which they oppose. The result will be spirited debate, although the premier hopes to have the bill passed by the end of the week.

Meanwhile the distress caused by the strike increases. Business in all lines is affected. The relief funds of nearly all of the unions are exhausted.

PARIS—Miners went on strike at Anzin today and are making an attempt to have a general walkout declared. Anzin is the center of the greatest coal basin in France.

BERLIN—The German coal miners are running short of funds and an appeal was issued today to all other unions in the fatherland for aid to keep the coal strike going. The strike continues to spread.

MR. TAFT'S PROGRAM AND OTHER EVACUATION EVENTS PLANNED

MR. TAFT'S BOSTON PROGRAM

7 a. m.—Arrives at Boston and is escorted to Boston City Club.
8:15 a. m.—Continental breakfast at City Club.
9 a. m.—Reception at City Club.
9:30 a. m.—Attends breakfast of mayor and city officials at Hotel Somerset.
12 m.—Meets delegation of Massachusetts Peace Society at Somerset.
1 p. m.—Addresses General Court.
1:45 p. m.—Attends informal luncheon of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the Georgian hotel.
3 p. m.—Reviews South Boston parade.
4 p. m.—Presents cup to Marathon winner, Dorchester. Opens Dorchester clubhouse on Talbot avenue.
4:30 p. m.—Meets members of Taft League at Somerset. Greets Taft Club of Harvard at Somerset.
6 p. m.—Guest and speaker at Charitable Irish Society banquet, Somerset.
9 p. m.—Calls on Boston Bank Officers Association at Symphony hall.
10 p. m.—Calls on Boston Paper Manufacturers Association at Vendome.
10:30 p. m.—Calls on the dinner of the Yale Club of Boston at Algonquin Club.
Spends the night at Hotel Somerset.
Tuesday morning leaves for Nashua, N. H.

OTHER EVACUATION DAY EVENTS

Morning—Opening Boston industrial school, Common street.
Evacuation day parade starts from Edward Everett square.
2 p. m.—Laying of cornerstone of new building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.
2 p. m.—Meeting of Boston section, Council of Jewish Women, Temple Israel.
2:30 p. m.—Meeting Boston Central W. C. T. U. in Tremont temple.
3:30 p. m.—Review of Evacuation day parade by Chief Marshal McNary at Broadway and A street.
7 p. m.—Annual dinner of Boston Bank Officers Association, Symphony hall.
7:15 p. m.—Annual dinner Yale Club of Boston, Algonquin Club.
7:30 p. m.—South Boston Citizens Association banquet at Bethesda hall.
8 p. m.—Dinner of Boston Paper Manufacturers Association at Hotel Vendome.
8 p. m.—Dr. George W. Tupper speaks on "Civic Education of the Immigrant" before Young Men's Congregational Club at Exchange Club.
8 p. m.—Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, reunion and military ball in Mechanics building.

RECENT ASSAULTS ON COURTS ARE MENACE PRESIDENT ASSERTS

Cry About Letting "People
Rule" Called Misleading as
People Do and Always
Have Ruled in U. S.

ORGANIC LAW FIRST

Constitution Is Not to Be Set
Aside at Caprice of the
Majority Even Except in
Legal Way

Defending the judiciary and calling recent assaults on it a menace to enduring government, President Taft addressed the Massachusetts Legislature this afternoon.

The President said the popular cry of "Let the people rule" is an unwarrantable reflection on the government. Despite the defects in operation, he said, the people do rule and always have.

President Taft commended the Legislature for having passed a direct and preferential presidential primary law. He said he had not made a study of the Massachusetts act, but believed it a step in the right direction provided the proper safeguards were thrown about law.

Following is the speech of President Taft given in full:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and honorable members of the General Court of Massachusetts: I value highly the honor you pay me in asking me to address you. This presence carries one back, in the continuous and uninterrupted life of this body, to the earliest day of our colonial history, to the gradual establishment of perfect religious freedom and to the adoption from the beginning of those guaranties of life, liberty and property that are the foundation stone of our present republican form of government.

After the revolution and until the civil war, along with our gradual expansion and the filling up of the middle West, we had the issue of slavery that stirred the moral instinct of our people, and consumed their political and vital energy until by a tremendous internecine struggle we eliminated the one institution inconsistent with freedom from our civilization and the protection of our fundamental law.

After the war, we settled down to a material growth that has never been equalled in the history of any country, and today, filling a continent with 90,000,000 people, we have a material wealth and development that have themselves created problems of the utmost difficulty in their solution.

In the last decade a halt has been called, and the people have been startled into the thought that there are other things beside a growth in population and material development, and that we must examine ourselves and our civilization to see to it that in every way possible, by legislation and otherwise, we shall, so far as we may, perfect the equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness by every individual, which should be the ultimate aim of government and civilization.

There are those who by a radical change in our institutions would force equality of conditions as well as of opportunity. They would do this by curtailing, in one way or another, the right of property, and ultimately subjecting to state control all that every one is to enjoy of the world's product.

Every plan of this kind has the fatal defect of minimizing and removing the motive furnished by the right of property for individual effort, and would thus prevent the material growth under its influence which enlarges the means of human happiness in proportion to the increase of the population. That we may restrict the use of private property to prevent its abuse in unfair competition and in injuring equality of opportunity, every one admits.

Property an "Uplifter"

Convinced of this, the people have secured the enactment of state laws and the national law known as the anti-trust statutes. Nevertheless those who have studied closely the operations of the past, believe that next to the right of liberty the institution of private property is the greatest uplifter of men that we have had, because it has insured to the laborer the product of his labor, and has furnished a suitable and proportionate reward for the exercise of self-restraint in the saving of part of that product and for energy, foresight, industry and prudence in the application of capital to the reproduction of wealth. The rapid material expansion of this country made the people less cautious than they should have been in the granting of statutory privilege and in the loose provision for the exercise of corporate franchises, so that since they have occupied during the last decade they have occupied themselves, in ending, so far as they have been able, undue privilege already granted, and in limiting future grants so as to remain within legislative and popular control.

More than this, with the lull in the

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MME. MELIS INTERPRETS THAIS. Massenet's "Thais" was twice sung at the Boston opera house on Saturday, at the matinee with Miss Garden and Mr. Renaud in the two leading roles, and at the evening performance with Mme. Melis and Mr. Riddez as principals. Both presentations were under the musical lead of Mr. Caplet. The two schemes of impersonation were as follows:

Afternoon cast:
Thais..... Mary Garden
Croyble..... Bernice Fisher
Myrtale..... Joska Swartz
Albine..... Maria Claessens
La Chameuse..... Evelyn Scotney
Nicias..... Edmond Clement
Athenael..... Maurice Renaud
Palaemon..... Edward Lankow
Evening cast:
Thais..... Carmen Melis
Nicias..... Fernand de Potter
Athenael..... Jean Riddez

The only new element in the two performances was the Thais of Mme. Melis. Nobody expected the Italian soprano to give such an engaging portrayal of the Massenet heroine as Miss Garden gives. But everybody knew that she would make a success of it, even if she did not make the characterization equal to her own Tosca or Minnie. Perhaps few persons besides the director of the opera company were shrewd enough to surmise what her special points of success would be. Those who thought she would win on the singing point were certainly mistaken. The role of Thais is as far as possible from being the right one vocally for Mme. Melis. Everybody must have more faith in Miss Garden as a possessor of a voice than they used to. For if Miss Garden has no voice and can make this role sound well, how is it that Mme. Melis, who is supposed to have something of a voice, does not make it sound well? The truth is that Miss Garden has a voice, but it is a different sounding one from any other soprano's. You hear it in the low notes of the Thais vocal line. Its contralto quality is something you like to remember. On those same low notes you do not hear Mme. Melis' voice at all; certainly you do not when Mr. Caplet is in the least forgetful of relative vocal and instrumental tone values.

With difficulty would anybody believe that Mme. Melis could approach the American interpreter of French opera in acting. In fact she did not approach her, nor did she try to, for she took a path all her own, and on this path she traveled far. Mme. Melis would doubtless have met with approval had she sung the role early in the season, when "Thais" was first produced. But it was gratuitous criticism now to go back to Mr. Russell's first experiment with French sopranos and remark on its fail-

ure. The logic of the situation was solid. The nationality that furnishes the opera "Thais" ought to furnish an artist to impersonate the heroine. Everybody who likes to hear a work correctly sung in the language in which it is composed would readily accept such reasoning. But experience proves that there is a fault in it somewhere. The title role of "Thais" goes better with the makeshift of an American or an Italian interpretation than with a native one.

Mme. Melis was once Helen of Troy in "Meistofele." It was as the woman who turns Faust from his life of world adventure back to his life of books and contemplation that she first appeared in Boston. As Helen she had a piece of classic characterizing to do, and right well she pictured the Greek figure which is the second member of Boito's dual heroine partnership. As Thais of Alexandria Mme. Melis deemed she likewise had a piece of classic characterizing to do, and she made her evocation with definite idea of the kind and quality of the classicism that was needed. There is no doubt that Miss Garden conceives Thais classically, just as Mme. Melis does. But the American artist makes bolder work of it than the Italian. Miss Garden studies her poses from the life-size Greek sculptures. Mme. Melis studies hers from the Tanagra figures. Two representative scenes illustrate the difference. Miss Garden as Thais in the oasis stands waiting for Athenael to hand her over to the priestess, Albine. In perfect repose, looking the world in the eyes, for a photographic moment she is the statue of Hera. Mme. Melis as Thais in the square of the city of Alexandria at night, is a Greek figure; she does not represent energy kept in restraint and expressing itself in severe outline, but energy darting out in fantastic angle and rippling down in free curve.

"MONA" RAISES LANGUAGE QUESTION

One of the critics who reviewed the first performance of the new American opera, "Mona," given March 14 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, let his readers understand that the production had only a remote bearing on the question of opera in English. The critic is one of those musicians who are agitating for opera in America in the language that Americans speak. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, then, in paying \$10,000 good Metropolitan money for "Mona," besides going to the expense of staging it, pleases only the patriots who want the American composer recognized. He does nothing, with all his endeavor, to satisfy the clamorers for lyric recognition of the English language. This seems to leave nothing for Mr. Gatti-Casazza to do but to offer another prize for the American who will write the best translation of "Aida" and "Trianon and Isolde," the winner to have his translation sung at the Metropolitan Opera House at the earliest possible day. The musical public needs light from the headquarters of the Society for the Promotion of Opera in English, as to what does have a bearing on their propaganda. If Mr. Gatti-Casazza's recent effort does not, Professor Parker's opera, even if it does not rise to the level of Wagner, Verdi or Puccini effectiveness, will seem to many Americans to be of more artistic worth to the country than a whole repertory of translations, however adaptable to the music and however true to the meaning of the original words.

CRUISERS SENT TO PHILIPPINES

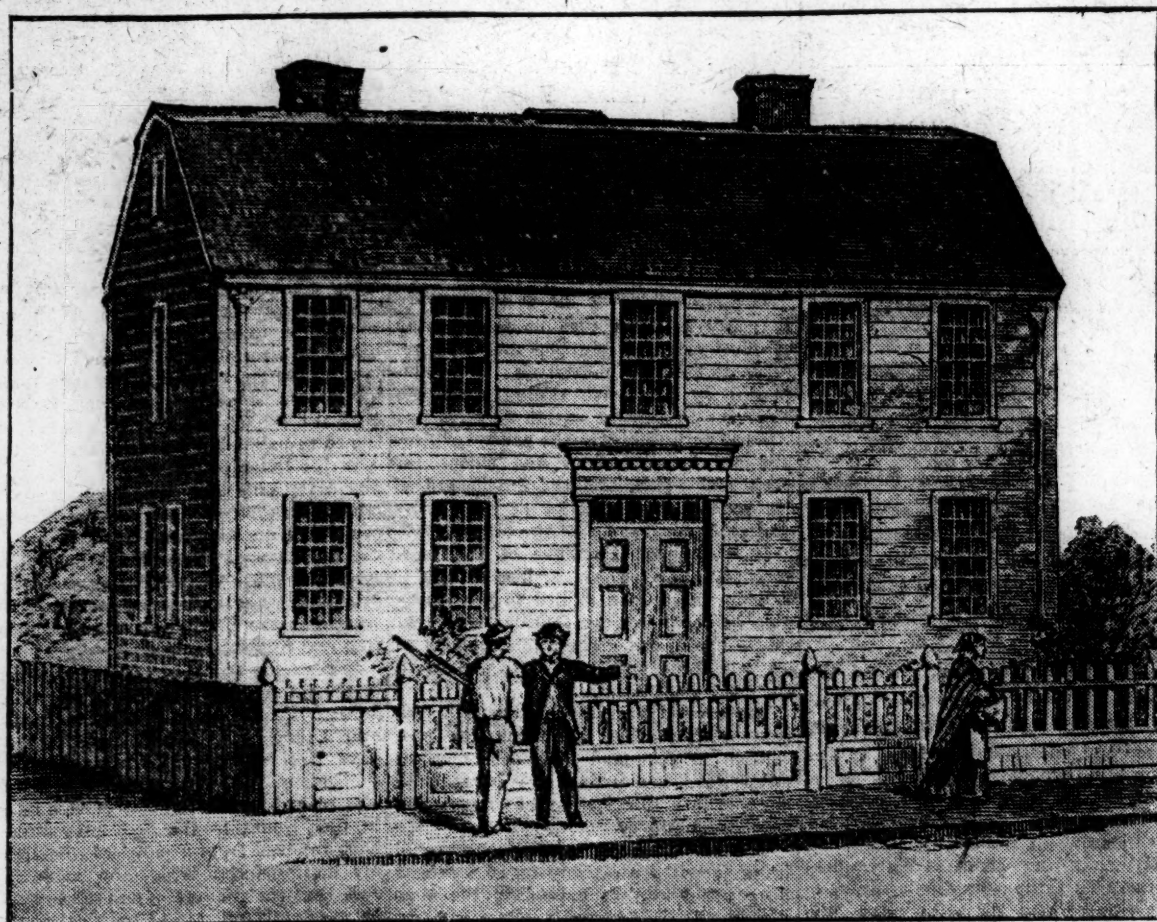
WASHINGTON—Orders were issued from the navy department directing three of the big armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet to proceed at once to the Philippine islands for an indefinite stay.

The navy department will not admit that the big vessels are to be attached to the Asiatic fleet, but their arrival to the Orient will give the United States the most powerful foreign fleet, excepting that of Japan, in touch with Chinese waters.

The vessels ordered to the Philippines are the flagship California, the South Dakota and Colorado, now at Honolulu.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION HEAVY. HALIFAX, N. S.—Three steamers arrived at this port Saturday night and today landed 1926 immigrants and proceeded for St. John, Portland and New York, with 1700 more. The steamer Corsican, from Liverpool, landed 781 passengers here and took 700 to St. John. The steamer Teutonic, also from Liverpool, landed 500 here and proceeded with 500 to Portland. The Kursk arrived from Libau, Russia, with 585 Russian immigrants for Canada and proceeded tonight for New York with 500.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



Birthplace of General Knox on Sea street, now Atlantic avenue, torn down in the extension of Essex street through South Street court to Federal street, now Atlantic avenue. General Knox married a daughter of Thomas Plucker, and in 1775 rendered valuable service to General Ward in planning works of defense. He brought cannon and war material from various points in New York state to Boston under very trying circumstances. He also forwarded war material for the Yorktown siege. General Knox was secretary of war in 1785. He kept a London bookstore for years near the Old State House. His parents were of Scotch origin and attended the Old Federal Street church in Long lane, now Federal street. The church was located partly on the lot of land that the city took in the extension of Franklin across Federal street in 1872.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEAKING TOUR PARTLY ARRANGED

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt has given out some details of a proposed speaking tour. He said Sunday that a speech before the civic forum in New York city Wednesday night is first on the program. Later this week he will speak somewhere on the East Side in New York, if a hall can be obtained. Early next week he will start on a short tour of the middle West. Three speeches have been decided upon—at Chicago, St. Paul or Minneapolis and St. Louis. Other stops may be arranged later.

In the week beginning March 31, Colonel Roosevelt will go into New England. Speeches are to be made in Boston and Concord, N. H., possibly in Portland, Me., although the colonel doubted whether he would be able to go to Maine before the primaries are held.

A trip to Philadelphia and Newark will be made in the week of April 7. None of the speaking dates have been definitely fixed.

Colonel Roosevelt told that former Senator Beveridge told him that the situation in Indianapolis was not truthfully stated in despatches to the effect that the primaries there resulted in favor of President Taft, whereas, Mr. Beveridge said, they were two to one in favor of Colonel Roosevelt. Governor Hadley of Missouri told him that a similar situation arose on the day of the Republican primaries in Kansas City.

MAYORS PLAN FOR SEA ROUTE

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Mayors of Red river valley cities in Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba had a conference in this city recently. The result was the organization of the Red River-to-the-Hudson Bay Navigation Association, the purpose being to promote the movement looking to the establishment of a through waterway from the plains of the northwest to Liverpool. It was decided to hold a navigation congress in Winnipeg in June.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IS ANTICIPATED IN ANTHRACITE FIELD

NEW YORK—Extension by Congress of the provisions of the Erdman act, through which many strikes have been prevented on railroads engaged in interstate commerce, to the coal industry does not appeal to the miners and operators as likely to prevent the threatened contest in the Pennsylvania coal fields. The fact that the findings of the arbitrators under this act are not mandatory is said to be an obstacle to its benefiting the industry at this time.

Both sides today expect that there will be a general stoppage of work on March 31. But it is believed negotiations will have been resumed before then and that the strike will not be long.

WOMEN TO INVITE MRS. CLEVELAND

WASHINGTON—Promoters of the Democratic women's breakfast to be served here on May 20 will send a committee to Princeton, N. J. soon to invite Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

The general committee in charge of the breakfast is headed by Mrs. Henry D. Clayton, wife of the chairman of the House committee on judiciary. Associated with her are Mrs. John Sharp Williams, Mrs. John W. Davis, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. H. A. Burleson, Mrs. W. A. Cullup and Mrs. W. G. Brown, Jr.

It has been decided to invite to the breakfast all the women who are lineal descendants of Democratic Presidents.

B. Y. M. C. U. RECEPTION HELD. Last of the Sunday afternoon receptions by Frank L. Locke, president of the B. Y. M. C. U. and Mrs. Locke, was given in the reading rooms of the union Sunday afternoon. An orchestra led by Rudolph Nettle, composed of members of the union, played. John Orth gave several piano solos.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private car Mineola, occupied by August Belmont and party passed through Boston yesterday en route from New York city to Sandwich on the Cape for the purpose of inspecting canal improvements.

On account of heavy business, the motive power department of the New England Coal and Coke works have borrowed two large switch engines of the Boston & Maine road, making a total of seven engines in service at the Everett terminal.

The Boston & Maine and New Haven roads have prepared the following schedule tomorrow for President Taft: Leave North station by special train at 8:55 a. m.; arrive at Nashua 9:50 a. m.; leave at 11:20 a. m.; arrive at Manchester at 11:50 a. m.; leave at 2:45 p. m.; arrive at Concord at 3:15 p. m.; leave at 4:55 p. m.; arrive at North station at 6:50 p. m. From here the private car Colonial will be switched to South station to be attached to the Federal express, leaving at 8 p. m. for Washington, D. C.

The Boston Symphony orchestra occupied three special sleeping cars attached to the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station early this morning en route to New York city.

A special Boston & Maine railroad train consisting of combination car and official car No. 444, occupied by Mrs. John F. Hill and party, left North station at 8:55 o'clock this morning en route to Augusta, Me., via the Portsmouth route and Portland.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received at South Boston shops today two battleship, Pacific type, grasshopper, Baldwin engines for service on the Adams Express Company's special train.

The American Express Company received at South station, over the New York Central lines, this morning a large shipment of Columbia river salmon, loaded in Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad's fast express refrigerator cars for the Boston market.

The track department of the Boston division, New Haven road, has a work train in service between Boston and Harrison square removing extra material used on the new tracks to the Neponset section.

Frank O'Brien, assistant passenger train master of the Boston & Albany road is inspecting the system used at Albany terminal for handling equipment, power and crews.

SECRETARY KNOX LEAVES GUATEMALA FOR VENEZUELA VISIT

PORTO BARRIOS, Guatemala—United States Secretary of State Knox and his party sailed from here Sunday night for Venezuela. President Cabrera in an interview Sunday with the correspondents who are accompanying Mr. Knox declared that Guatemala was the best friend of the United States in Central America and would welcome the introduction of American capital. A sound currency, he said, was coming in this country. The President predicted establishment of a Central American union after the various republics were drawn closer together by the Panama canal and there were better means of communication.

President Cabrera gave a dinner Sunday night in honor of Secretary Knox and the other members of his party. Mr. Knox in a speech warned Guatemala that the United States will insist upon the faithful observance of the Washington conventions which provide for the peace and stability of the Central American republics, no meddling by foreign powers and the neutrality of the various states.

NICARAGUA URGES U. S. TO ACT UPON LOAN CONVENTION

WASHINGTON—In response to an appeal from the people of Nicaragua, Secretary of State Knox has asked President Taft to urge consideration of the Nicaraguan loan convention, which has been in the Senate committee on foreign relations for more than a year.

"The government and people of Nicaragua are anxiously and prayerfully hoping for prompt action by our Senate," cables Mr. Knox. "But one request has been made of me while in Nicaragua and it has come from all classes, and that is, help us maintain peace."

Suspense caused by the failure of the United States Senate to act upon the loan convention, declares the secretary, is damaging business and creating unsettled conditions generally throughout the republic. There is no silver coin in Nicaragua, the currency consisting solely of unconvertible paper, and the rate of exchange fluctuates upon the slightest provocation.

Mr. Knox's request is made in a cable despatch to Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson for transmittal to President Taft. On the ground that it is the duty of the United States, from a broad national and international standpoint of peace, helpfulness and commerce, the President is again urging the Senate to a prompt ratification of the convention.

The terms of the loan to be made to Nicaragua under the convention were learned here today. Brown Bros. & Co. and J. & W. Seligman, bankers of New York, have proposed to loan Nicaragua \$15,000,000, taking the bonds at 90% at 5 per cent. By this loan Nicaragua's currency and tax collections will be reformed from top to bottom; her foreign debt will be assumed by the bankers, the war claims pending against her as a result of the Zelaya revolution will be settled, and a railroad will be constructed that will give Nicaragua direct transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

BUSINESS MEN WILL ORGANIZE FOR EFFICIENCY

NEW YORK—Bankers, manufacturers, economists and business experts from many cities are to organize an efficiency society here today. It will be devoted to the increase of capability in commercial and industrial enterprises. It will be incorporated as a national body.

The organization has the support of President Taft, who has written a paper which will be read at a dinner of the society tonight by Philip S. Andrews, rear admiral.

Addresses will be made at the dinner by Mayor Gaynor; George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, and Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations. Other features of the two-day session include papers and addresses by Dr. F. A. Cleveland, Dr. Luther S. Gulick, James G. Cannon, the New York banker, who is president of the society, and the heads of industrial corporations.

H. C. DAVIS HEADS ALUMNI CLUB. Howard C. Davis, Dartmouth '06, has been elected president of the Boston Alumni Club of Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

WOMAN KEEPS LIGHT GOING FOR TEN DAYS ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mrs. Peter Borque, wife of lighthouse tender on Bird Rock island of the Magdalene group kept the beacon going and undoubtedly saved several vessels from piling up on the rocks for 10 days after her husband had been washed overboard. Mrs. Borque and her baby are now on the government steamer Seal and will be brought here. Officers on the steamer say that the heroism of the woman was unsurpassed in the maritime history of the Canadian lighthouse service.

According to the reports received by wireless from the Seal, attention was attracted to Bird Rock island by signals. A boat's crew arrived just in time to rescue Mrs. Borque and her baby. They were carried on board the steamer, where food and care were provided for them. Bird Rock lighthouse is the most storm-swept area of the Nova Scotia coast and its only visitors are the crews of the government vessels who go there with supplies.

MR. CLEVELAND IS HONORED BY MEN OF NATION

NEW YORK—Grover Cleveland's memory was honored Sunday by a public meeting in the City College, this being his seventy-fifth anniversary. Tributes from President Taft, Governor Harmon of Ohio and others were read and eulogistic addresses were delivered.

The exercises, which were attended by Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of the former President, were held under the auspices of the Cleveland Administration Association.

Mrs. Cleveland sat with Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, widow of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant.

President Taft wrote that Mr. Cleveland was a great President because he was a patriot, a statesman, father and husband of high character. Charles S. Fairchild, former secretary of the treasury, spoke.

Others who sent tributes were Richard Olney, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state; Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and David R. Francis, who also were members of his cabinet; Representative Oscar F. Underwood, Senator Rayner of Maryland, Mayor Gaynor, Charles F. Murphy and Alton B. Parker.

FOREIGN POTATO WARNING

WASHINGTON—Farmers are warned by the department of agriculture against using foreign-grown potatoes for seed, even if home-grown seed potatoes are selling at high prices.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. For Post \$20, and we will send mail with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel." B. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville. CASTLE SQUARE—Cribby. COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid." HOLLES—William H. Crane. MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard. PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple." SHUBERT—"As a Man Thinks." TREMONT—Marguerite Sylva.

BOSTON CONCERTS
MONDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Katharine Goodson.
TUESDAY—Jordan hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Edmond Clement, assisted by Prof. C. P. Lebon.
STEINERT hall, 8:15 p. m., last concert of Kneisel Quartet; Miss Katharine Goodson, pianist, assisting.
THURSDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., Cecilia Society concert; Mme. Gluck and Mr. Slesak, soloists.
SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 8:30 p. m., song recital; Bernardo Olshansky, assisted by Howard White.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY—8 p. m., "Boheme."
WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "Germania."
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Hobenuza."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah." 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—David Warfield.
BLUET—"The Truth Wagon."
CASINO—"Baron Trenck."
CENTURY—"The Yemassee."
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—Louis Mann.
DAILY—"The Country Boy."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—Mrs. Fiske.
FULTON—"The Talker."
GAIETY—"Officer 400."
GARRICK—Paul Orloff.
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HUDSON—Mme. Simon.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."
LITTLE—"The Pigeon."
LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Pannure."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—Elsie Ferguson.
CORT—"Kindling."
GRAND—"Officer 400."
ILLINOIS—Maudie Adams.
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
OLYMPIC—"The Yemassee."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."
POWERS—"The Only Son."
PRINCETON—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Columbia Baseball

COLLEGE SWIMMERS GREATLY IMPROVED RECORDS THIS YEAR

Sprints, Plunge and Relay Team Marks Are All Bettered by Large Margins—Close Competition

NATIONAL RECORD

NEW YORK—The intercollegiate swimming season of 1912 has been very gratifying to those men who have used their best energies to promote and develop aquatic sports at our colleges. Interest was noticeable in the increased number of contestants and in the enthusiastic crowds that attended most of the meets. Brilliant individual performances were the rule rather than the exception, and the progress was general and widespread, as denoted by the keen and close competition witnessed.

Chief evidence of the sweeping improvement is to be found in the consistent breaking of the relay racing records. A relay race is the most indicative of a squad's average strength, and it was very pleasing to see the standard figure bettered time and again. Princeton scored first, with Cross, Greene, Barnes and Gosnell, by lowering the 800-foot mark to 2m. 34.4-5s. Then Pennsylvania, with Sanville, Querbacher, Shryock and Douglas, reduced it to 2m. 32.2-5s. and Yale ended by putting them down to 2m. 31.4-5s., with Stoddard, Foberts, Mayer and Schmidt. The latter quartet also lowered the 600-foot standard from 1m. 50.3-5s. to 1m. 48.2-5s.

In sprinting John Shryock of Pennsylvania was the star performer of the year. He lowered the 50-yard record of 26.1-5s. to 26s., and the 100-yard time of 60s. to 58.3-5s. Among the other 50-yarders who deserve mention are Mayer of Yale and Culman of Columbia, who both crossed the old mark of 26.1-5s. Eben Cross reduced R. W. Cutler's mark of 2m. 39s. for the 220 to 2m. 37s.; he won the fourling championship and he was not defeated once.

The plunge for distance brought out some sensational work. Captain Willis of Pennsylvania thrice raised the mark, first from 73ft. to 75ft., then to 76ft. 6in., and finally to 80ft. The latter is a new national record. Angeny, a team-mate of Willis, equalled the old mark of 73ft.

In fancy diving the improvement has been really startling. Stoddard of Yale was thought last fall to be in a class by himself and everyone predicted easy laurels for him. Instead, he won few contests by more than a narrow margin; he was defeated in the Princeton meet by both Meyers and Lawrence, and the latter eventually defeated him, for the intercollegiate title.

PROFESSIONALS BREAK WORLD'S SPRINT RECORDS

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Arthur Postle defeated Jack Donaldson of South Africa, the world's champion professional sprinter in the 150-yard dash yesterday in 14.1-5s., and in the 200-yard dash in 18s. Both are new world's records.

THIRTY PLAYERS IN Y. M. C. A. SQUAD

The Boston Y. M. C. A. day preparatory school has a squad of 30 candidates out for its baseball team. Many of last year's team are included among them. Coach G. Rouillard, present basketball coach, will take charge of the squad. The school is anxious to close dates with high school teams within a radius of 30 miles of Boston. The schedule:

April 12, Thayer Academy at Braintree; 13, West Roxbury High at Roslindale; 16, Abington High at Abington; 19, Braintree High at Braintree; 20, pending; 23, Hyde Park High at Hyde Park; 26, Salem Normal at Salem; 30, High School of Commerce at Fenway.

May 3, Braintree High at Braintree; 4, Phillips High at Watertown; 7, open; 10, East Boston High at Watertown; 14, open; Melrose High at Melrose; 21, open; 25, pending; 28, open; 30, open.

June 1, pending; 4, open; 8, pending; 12, Dedham High at Dedham.

AMERICAN CYCLISTS WIN

BRUSSELS—The American team composed of Root and Hill won the six-day bicycle race here yesterday, defeating the Belgian team by one length. Root and Hill covered 3651 kilometers (2270 miles). Another American team, composed of Collins and Drobach, finished third.

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SCHOOLBOY OARSMEN TO HOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING TOMORROW

English High's Petition for Membership in I. R. A. Will Be Acted Upon—Noble Not to Be Represented

B. L. S. CREW STRONG

The annual meeting of the Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association will be held tomorrow night in the clubhouse of the Boston Athletic Association on Exeter street. Boston English high school has applied for membership in the schoolboy rowing organization and action will be taken on the petition at the meeting tomorrow evening.

No representative will be present from Noble & Greenough, which has been identified with the rowing association from its organization. Word to this effect has been received from this school by H. P. Wardwell of the B. A. A. While Noble & Greenough has not made known its plans it is understood that it will train from the Union Boat Club, which is directly back of the school. There is also a plan on foot to organize club crews.

Boston Latin school should develop a strong crew this year. Albert A. Tate has been elected captain. He will have several members of the first and second crews of last year to pick from. E. W. Soucy, although ineligible now, is expected to make up his conditions by April and, it is expected, will try for the crew. He captained the crew last year. Robinson, Dukeshire, Gersumky and Frank Green are candidates.

A cut has been made in the Brookline high crew. The candidates numbering 30 four weeks ago, have been cut to 13. Capt. Charles Bentley says the school will make a strong effort to put out a good combination. He is the only member of the 1911 championship crew.

At Cambridge Latin Wesley Coleman, veteran of three years, has been re-elected captain, and with several experienced oarsmen the prospect for a strong first crew is bright.

Volkman school has not elected a captain yet. Ray Baldwin is holding the position for the time being. Robert Whitney and Clayton Locke are two veterans eligible. Robert Cutler, Perrin, Blanchard, Townsend and George Walker are candidates for the crew.

FINE ENTRIES FOR BIG GOLF MEETS AT PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST, N. C.—United North and South golf championship entries, including men's and women's open and amateur and professional events, scheduled from March 25 to April 6, inclusive, promise a fast and representative field.

For the women's event, which starts March 25, the entries include Miss Dorothy Campbell, title holder and three-time winner of the Canadian championship, and former American champion; Miss Louise Elkins of Pittsburgh, the present title holder; Miss Mary Fownes, winner in 1910, and Miss Myra B. Hemer, Midlothian Junior champion.

For the men's event, which starts April 2, the entries include Charles Evans Jr., the title holder, former western open champion, and French champion; Walter J. Travis, three-time American champion, former British champion, and twice winner of the United North and South championship; Allan Lard of Chevy Chase, twice United tournament winner; James D. Standish of Detroit, winner in 1908; William C. Fownes Jr. of Oakland, 1910 national champion; Dr. C. H. Gardner of Agawam, the Rhode Island champion; Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, the Massachusetts champion, and Irving S. Robeson of Rochester, whose defeat of Mr. Travis was the feature of the recent spring tournament.

BRIDGEPORT AND PORTLAND CLUBS SHOOT FOR TITLE

PORTLAND, Me.—The Park Rifle Club of Bridgeport and the Myles Standish Club of this city will meet this week in their final match of the New England Rifle League and the winner will capture the championship for the current year. Neither of the teams has been defeated this season and the rivalry is keen.

Last week the Myles Standish Club defeated the Boston Revolver Club by 925 to 881, while the Park Rifle Club scored 940 in its match with Middlesex, which it won by default. This score would tend to make the Bridgeport team a slight favorite for the championship.

The race for third place is just as close as that for first with Deering High and Manchester tied. These teams clash in the final. L. S. Chilcott of Bangor was individual high gun, with 192 out of a possible 200. Birks of Bridgeport shot a possible 100 prone. The standing:

Bridgeport..... Won Lost P.C.
Myles Standish..... 8 0 1.000
Deering..... 5 3 .625
Manchester..... 5 3 .625
Tunton..... 4 4 .500
Bangor..... 4 5 .444
Boston Revolver..... 3 5 .375
Federal Range..... 3 6 .333
Brookline..... 1 7 .125
Middlesex..... 0 8 .000

INTEREST IS GROWING IN MT. BAKER MARATHON RACE

Efforts Being Made to Get Leading Mountain Climbers and Marathon Runners of the World to Compete in Second Annual Event Next July



JOSEPH GALBRAITH, WINNER 1911 MT. BAKER MARATHON

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Backed by the Mt. Baker Club of this city much progress is being made toward bringing to this place next July some of the most expert mountain climbers and Marathon runners of the world to take part in the second annual Mt. Baker Marathon race, which will be held July 23, 24 and 25.

Some of the leading candidates for the championship who have already signified their intentions of taking part are: Henry Vercoe, who is said to be the champion mountain climber of the Swiss Alps, and George Karopoulis, the Greek who won the 50-mile endurance run at Nome, Alaska, last winter.

This race is one of the most spectacular athletic tests ever held. Bellingham, situated on Bellingham bay, is the starting point of the race. From this city the runners who select the Glacier trail are taken to Glacier, 44 miles distant, by a special train, and from this point the contestant ascends to the summit of the mountain and returns on foot, a distance of approximately 30 miles for the round trip.

The entrants who select the Deming route are taken from Bellingham to Heister's ranch by auto, a distance of 25 miles, from whence independent foot travel to the summit begins, the distance for the trip being about two miles greater than that on the Glacier side.

The exciting elements of the race are

QUEBEC MEET OTTAWAS IN THE HOCKEY SERIES

The Quebecs, winners of the National Hockey Association championship of Canada and holders of the principal professional trophy in the land across the border—the Stanley cup—will play against the Ottawas at the Boston Arena tonight in the second game of the local professional series. The contestants in the final game of the series Thursday and Saturday nights, will be decided after the game tonight.

Because of the tie result Saturday night, it has been agreed between T. Emmett Quinn, president of the National Hockey Association, who is now in Boston, and the arena management that the remainder of the games of the series will each be played to a finish.

A large crowd is looked for tonight as both the Quebec and Ottawas are well thought of in Boston. The Ottawas have a particularly large following here as they played here last year against the Wanderers and their exhibit won them a host of friends. Although Fred Taylor, who played with the team last year, has not played this year with the Ottawas he may get into the game tonight. If he does a big treat is in store for the spectators.

Joe Malone, captain of Quebecs, is regarded as one of the fastest men with the champions. Another star on the team is Moran, the goal tend, who has been playing with the team for a number of years. Unlike the other teams in the league, however, the Quebecs are not known as a team of individual stars, but as a seven which plays consistent team and combination work and it was the application of this branch of the game that won them the championship. The line-up for tonight's match, with the numbers which each player will wear, is as follows:

QUEBEC: E. Outman, 1, w. 6; J. E. Moran, 2, w. 7; J. Malone, 3, c. 4; J. M. Walsh, 4, c. 5; J. McDermid, 5, c. 6; J. Derragh, 6, c. 7; J. Marks, 7, w. 8; J. A. Kerr, 8, c. 9; J. Hall, 9, c. 10; J. P. Shore, 10, c. 11; G. Producers, 11, c. 12; P. Fred Lake, 12, c. 13; J. E. P. LeSueur, 13, c. 14.

BOSTON PLAYS PHILADELPHIA HOT SPRINGS Ark.—The Boston Americans will meet the Philadelphia Nationals this afternoon on the local baseball park. With the exception of Krug at short in place of Wagner, Boston will play her first line-up. Bedinet will start as pitcher with Nunamaker catching. While Nunamaker and Speaker have not signed contracts they have talked the matter over with President McAleer and practically agreed to terms.

INNOVATIONS IN THE TRAINING METHODS FOR COLUMBIA NINE

Except for Battery Men Baseball Candidates Are Not Worked More Than Three Times a Week

WEAK IN PITCHERS

NEW YORK—Harry Fisher, who is coaching a baseball team for the first time, has introduced innovations in the practice of both varsity and freshman squads at Columbia. Except in the cases of battery men, no candidate for either team is worked more than three times a week. Coach Fisher is not a strong believer in indoor practice and will wait until he can get his men out on South field before he begins the season's work.

With the first game less than two weeks off the prospects for the season are none too bright and the pitching department in particular is weak. Only three members of last year's team have been lost by graduation but the material in the 1911 nine was not up to the standard and it is doubtful if Fisher will rely any too strongly on more than three or four of the six who are left over. With the graduation of Murray Lee, who was Columbia's mainstay in the box for four years, Fisher has a big gap to fill at the outset, but he will endeavor to build up a strong hitting and fielding team with the idea of offsetting any weakness that may be found in the pitching staff.

There is a wealth of good material for the backstop position, however. J. C. Maloy, G. L. Lommel and G. S. Shibley all have had experience on the varsity, and Paul Williams, the former Cornell catcher, is also out for the place, so that Columbia should have one of the best catching departments among the college teams.

In the infield, except at first base, which will be held down by Captain Kiendi, Fisher will probably rely altogether on new material, although last year's infield is intact. With Sanders a candidate for the pitching staff Fisher has left two of the weakest hitters on the 1911 team. Manhemick, who played second base, batted only .222 and unless he improves greatly in this department of the game he will hardly be able to make the place again. Haarem and Grestch, who alternated at third base, batted .215 and .075 respectively, and neither is likely to make the nine.

Fairbairn is the only outfielder left, but it is more than probable that Shibley will get a place in the field if he fails to get the catching position. Fairbairn led last year's team in batting with an average of .297 and was an exceptionally fast man on the bases. Shibley played first base during Kiendi's absence from the game and hit for an average of .227. Columbia has not had a heavy batting team in several years and Fisher will spend most of his time in trying to increase the batting efficiency of the squad.

PHILADELPHIA—As the result of a demand for a better and more universal system of keeping the athletic records at the University of Pennsylvania, Robinson L. Perot, one of the directors of the athletic association of that institution, has taken the work upon himself, and has completed a series of blank forms, which lend themselves readily to the various sports as record blanks.

Such important teams as football, baseball, track, etc., have certain definite blanks, while a general blank covers the uses of the minor sports. In the case of the former three, everything is known, and there are not likely to be changes; but with the minor sports it was thought best to have a general blank and try it out for a year, thus seeing what each sport required.

In general, the name of the sport appears at the top, with the place, date, score, etc., next in prominence. Then follows the players or contestants, times, scores or whatever data counts as record material in the various sports.

Such a system as this is invaluable, for it places athletics on a firmer, more business-like basis. Records have, of course, been kept since athletics started at Pennsylvania, but no universal scheme has been in force and consequently the records are confused in places.

At the end of each year the complete record of each team is filed away, after being bound, and thus affords a ready and convenient reference.

J. J. TIERNEY GETS FRANCHISE James J. Tierney, a well known attorney, and president of the Salem Republican city committee, has been awarded a franchise for a Salem Baseball team in the new Greater Boston Baseball League. No manager has as yet been appointed, but it is probable that A. J. Marshall of Troy, N. Y., will be the man selected. Marshall was with the Lynn team of the New England League last season and has had many years of minor league experience. Marshall has already accepted terms and his signed contract is expected within a few days. Although no lease has as yet been signed, suitable grounds, accessible from both Salem and Beverly, have been promised.

M. A. C. TO MEET IOWA SATURDAY

WASHINGTON—Followers of college rifle shooting are looking forward with much interest to the match between the Massachusetts Agricultural College rifle team and that of the University of Iowa next Saturday. Massachusetts has already won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle League and Iowa has captured that of the western and the winner of the coming match will be the champions of the United States.

Massachusetts won her right to meet Iowa by defeating Princeton Saturday by 958 to 907. This match put Princeton in a tie for second place with North Georgia University, each having nine victories and two defeats.

BROOKLYN MEETS MEMPHIS AGAIN MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Manager Dahlen's Brooklyn team will play an exhibition game here this afternoon with the Memphis Southern League Club. The grounds are heavy and as slow contest is expected.

RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

New Year is always a time for good resolutions and Guy L'Estrange had some pertinent words to say on the subject in the Pall Mall Gazette. For the majority of us the new year begins about March or April and had we read them in January we might have forgotten them. Every one knows that one of the principal qualifications of a good conversationalist is to be able to listen when others talk. We golfers are somewhat like the old Quaker who said, "All the world is queer but thou and me and methinks thou art a little queer."

A little while ago we discussed the question of etiquette regarding passing and it is proverbial how a group of golfers who meet under ordinary circumstances will listen to what each in turn has to say; but take the same group and let the subject be the game. Really it is ludicrous. The vacant glance and uninterested expression on the part of all but the one who is speaking, each simply waiting till the other is finished, that he may tell how he nearly got the sixth in two; how a heel mark in the bunker at the fifteenth ruined his score, or how he drove the seventeenth green, etc. Sometimes they do not wait till he is finished and interruptions are numerous. "Gin the guid the gift wad gae us" as L'Estrange says:

There is no class of the community more hopelessly addicted than the golfer to the pleasurable relaxation of fighting his battles o'er again. The scant attention he receives on these occasions is no deterrent, though he is bitterly resentful if any one ventures to express scepticism in regard to his performances. If his audience consists of golfing enthusiasts like himself, the profession of listening is generally a polite pretence.

The average golfer is tremendously interested in his own game, but is not the least interested in his friend's, unless he happens to be his partner or his opponent. If the former, he abuses his judgment if things are going wrong; if the latter he expresses astonishment at his luck every time he scampers over a bunker or holes a long putt.

If he dislikes retrospect in others, the golfer has a common human weakness in respect to the making of good resolutions. Golf courses, indeed, are positively turfed with good intentions. The determination to economise is one of them. We all make up our minds to spend less money on new clubs in the new year, while stoutly denying on the domestic hearth that golf is really an expensive game. The half crown ball, unfortunately, seems to have come to stay, and it would, perhaps, be a good thing if we all made the new year resolution to buy nothing but the two-shilling ball. Prices would then come tumbling down, be the cost of rubber ever so high. That, however, is a resolution which is past praying for so long as one single golfer holds the conviction that he can get a yard or two farther with his tee shot when he is using the higher-priced article.

That the turn of the year is welcomed on the links will not be gainsaid. To the great majority of us golf is restricted to the weekend during the major part of the winter. It will continue so for a good many weeks to come, but it is something to know that the days are drawing out. Hope lives eternal in the golfer's breast, and in the New Year he looks forward to playing better than he has ever played before, to winning countless medals and seeing his name engraved on the clubhouse roll of honor.

SUTTON AND OWEN LEAD BOWLERS

CHICAGO—P. Sutton and N. R. Owen of Louisville, Ky., today have what seems an almost sure hold on first place in the doubles event of the American bowling congress tournament with a score of 1259. Only once in the 11 championship tournaments has this score been beaten. Bippin and Beye, the St. Louis bowlers, were forced out of top place after holding it less than a day.

WASHINGTON VS. VIRGINIA TEAM

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—With the first spring day that has visited the training camp, the Washington Americans are practising hard today. Beginning with the game with the University of Virginia the squad will have a busy week.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The West Point Academy fencing team defeated Columbia University, Saturday, 8 bouts to 1.

W. A. Hammond '13 of Amsterdam, N. Y. has been elected captain of the Colgate University basketball team for next year.

The Annapolis fencing team defeated Yale at Annapolis, Saturday, 8 bouts to 1. Captain Ransom was the only Yale man to win a bout.

Yale won its first soccer football game of the year, Saturday, defeating Haverford at New Haven 2 to 0. Captain Gay scored both points for Yale.

Arthur E. Brides, Yale '09, has signed a contract to coach the Massachusetts Agricultural College football team for next three years. Brides was a star tackle and coached the Yale freshman line men last fall.

SCOTT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now showing their line of Spring Overcoatings, suited for Dress or Business wear.

We offer these in a large assortment of Oxford and Black Vicunas and Worsted, both Silk Lined and Silk Faced.

Prices \$30.00—\$35.00—\$40.00

These garments are made in our own workshop, and are the finished product of the craftsman.

Ready for service at a moment's notice.

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PANAMA OPERATIONS ARE INSPECTED BY HENRY D. BENNETT

Henry D. Bennett has just returned from a visit to Panama, where he inspected the canal. He tells what he saw.

Starting from Panama each morning inspection trains with observation cars run down through Culebra Cut, followed by a lecture at Culebra, where models of the locks are shown, with plans and descriptions of the canal.

Most of the meals served to the working forces are in the commission's hotels or boarding houses; the visitor pays 50 cents per meal, the highest employees 40 cents. There are other meals lower in price which are supplied to other nationalities employed at the canal. The lowest is about 9 cents per ration.

Recently the wasteway was closed and no more water was allowed to escape. This gradually will fill Gatun lake, which is almost 150 square miles in area.

The engineers believe it will take two rainy seasons to fill Gatun lake. During the first season it is expected that the water level of the lake will rise to grade 55, reckoned from mean low water. At this time through the Culebra cut the water will be only 15 feet deep. From 30 to 32 feet more water, it is expected, will be supplied during the second rainy season ending with January, 1914.

The time for the opening of the canal is January, 1915, giving the engineers a year or more in which to put on the final touches.

It seems strange to see lighthouses being built where at present there is little or no water. When, however, one considers that later there will be no less than 45 feet of water at any particular spot when the canal is filled, one readily understands how thoroughly have been the preparations for everything in advance.

There has been some additional work through the Culebra cut caused by the slide at Cucaracha. Originally about 24 acres were involved, now the mass moving is much larger, but the engineers expect that when there are 45 feet of water in the canal through the cut, the bottom pressure will do much toward retarding this slide. At the worst, it simply means additional dredging or steam shoveling.

The party in a dummy train went down through flight of three locks at Gatun.

The Gatun dam which is one mile and one half long and about 2400 feet thick through base, with a maximum elevation of 110 feet, looks more like a little hill than anything else.

Without doubt this is the year to see the work at its best, as it is far enough advanced for one to understand what is being done and yet not so much completed but what one can see how the operations were being carried on.

The engineers consider the big dam as being practically completed. Out of 20,000,000 of cubic yards there are less than 3,000,000 to be put in place.

For recreation the employees indulge in many games, perhaps the principal one being baseball, and there are many good ones at the different settlements along the 50 mile length of the canal zone. The Y. M. C. A. supplies additional recreation.

EAST BRIDGEWATER ELECTS

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—These officers were elected at the annual town election Saturday: Town clerk, Herbert C. Thordike; treasurer, George A. Burrell; auditor, Charles H. Keith, selectmen and overseers of the poor, E. S. Whitmarsh, Fred P. Whitmarsh and Arthur C. Churchill; assessor for three years, Fred P. Whitmarsh; sewer commissioner for three years, Cleveland A. Chandler; park commissioner for three years, John K. Alexander; tax collector, Fred E. Fuller; school committee for three years, John E. O'Brien and William H. Taylor.

FRUIT CARGO BEING LANDED

Work began today of landing the cargo of fruit from the United Fruit Company's steamship *Esparta*, which reached port Sunday evening after one of the fastest winter trips on record from Port Limon. Among the saloon passengers were Mrs. Mabel Clark, Louis F. Eaton and George W. Whitney of Boston. The cargo of the steamer consisted of 40,000 bunches of bananas, 133 cases of oranges and merchandise.

RAILWAY CLUB TO ENTERTAIN

President Taft upon his return from New Hampshire will be guest of honor at the 12th annual dinner of the New England Street Railway Club at the Hotel Somerset Tuesday night. Asa P. French, United States district attorney, will be toastmaster. Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Judson C. Clements, member of the interstate commerce commission and others will also speak.

By C. F. LIBBIE & CO.

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WATER COLORS
BY
SEARS GALLAGHER
NOW ON EXHIBITION

SECOND CHURCH IN COPLEY SQUARE MAY BE RAZED

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the edifice of the Second church (Unitarian) on Copley square, according to a statement made today by Franklin Raymond, chairman of the finance committee of the church.

Mr. Raymond says that some misstatements have been made on the subject, and that the facts are as follows: The pastor, the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, resigned early in February, before any contemplation of sale of the property, and the resignation was accepted, although he is to remain with the church until June, when he will begin a year's leave of absence. Soon after Mr. Van Ness resigned a real estate man made an offer for the property which was declined. The church at this time set a price at which it would sell. Another real estate man made an offer which was accepted. No papers have passed, but it is expected that the transaction will be completed.

As to the future plans of the congregation, Mr. Raymond says no action has been taken. A new church may be built. A few members have talked informally with members of the South Congregational church (Unitarian) of which the Rev. Edward Cummings is pastor, succeeding Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and whose edifice is at Newbury and Exeter streets. There is some talk also to the effect that if the two churches should unite a new building may be erected on another site.

The Second church was founded in 1649. The present edifice was dedicated in 1874. In its original church Increase Mather and Cotton Mather preached. It was in the Second church that Ralph Waldo Emerson was ordained and preached.

It is reported that an office building or an automobile sales building will succeed the church building.

ART AND ARTISTS

SEARS GALLAGHER PAINTINGS

An exhibition of 150 water colors by Sears Gallagher is being held at the new art gallery of C. F. Libbie & Co., 597 Washington street, where they will be auctioned March 21 and 22, beginning each day at 2 p. m.

The works are representative of the best work of this well-known artist, who has had pictures in many Boston exhibitions, and in 1900 was represented in the Paris Salon by "Foggy Weather," the only New England water color to pass all the juries of the Paris exhibition.

A large number of the paintings at the Libbie gallery were made on Monhegan island, Me., direct from the subjects. "The Village" shows a group of straggling cottages and sheds resting on the seamed ledges and brilliant greens of the mist-washed turf. Here and there are piles of the inevitable lobster pots. "Interior of Fish House" is a study of a coast fisherman at work in the midst of his traps and paraphernalia. "Birch Tree" is attractive for the warm transparent shadows of one of the placid vistas rare in these rocky islands. Other pictures show the harbor from various angles and bits of wharf life.

"Old Times" showing an interior with a grandmother weaving a rug is another phase of life in mountainous New Hampshire, near Conway, where Mr. Gallagher has made many studies. "September Day" is a happy representation of autumn, with a daring use of streaming sun rays, and a successful feeling for distance over the rolling green brown hills.

The locale of Mr. Gallagher's pictures is unmistakable, for when one comes across a French or English subject the nationality and province are at once identified before the catalogue is consulted.

Quaint Devonshire provided him with several charming subjects. "Street in Houghton" is highly decorative in impression, yet was painted direct from the original without change. It shows a quiet country thoroughfare curving out of sight between rows of white, thatched cottages, and dominated by a magnificent poplar.

"Hemlock Mill," a placid water view, and "The Inn" at Appledore have unusual grace. There are several other charming studies of inns and cottages of rural England, all deserving extended comment.

An exotic interest is provided by the Venetian scenes, all of which are painted with a dash and vigor which produce brilliant effects in a region at once stately and colorful.

The atmosphere changes again in the French studies, with their soft grays, greens and mauves. Notable are "The Village from the Hill" in Montigny, and "By the River." Two pictures showing French peasant women doing the family washing with the assistance of a villainous looking bottle of acid, provide a genre and humorous interest. Lovely bits of village and river vistas are represented in other paintings.

Among the large pictures are "The Bridge of St. Ives," the subject of Mr. Gallagher's latest etching, and views of Mt. Washington at different moods of a crisp fall day. The whole exhibition is well worth a prolonged visit.

George L. Noyes is holding an exhibition and sale of his late paintings at his studio, 384 Boylston street.

The Women's Industrial and Educational Union has offered a prize of \$50 for the best design made for a seal for the organization.

An exhibition of old paintings is being held at the gallery of R. C. and N. M. Vose, 320 Boylston street.

Prints by Prof. Charles Peabody are on exhibition daily at the rooms of the Boston Camera Club, 56 Bromfield street.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS BEFORE COMMISSION

Springfield's proposed railroad and riverfront improvements were discussed at Saturday's session of the railroad commission. Mayor Lathrop and City Solicitor Doherty arranged with the commissioners and the railroad representatives for a continuance, pending local determination of the most acceptable plan.

Conservative estimates place the minimum expense at \$7,000,000 for the riverfront project of a new highway bridge across the Connecticut river, improved railroad station, with connections of Dwight-North streets and Water-Fulton streets, riverfront wall and esplanade from Forest park to North and Bridge, with an intercepting sewer and purifying of the Connecticut river.

The most debated feature of the plan is the proposition for a two-mile relocation of the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford railroad tracks by means of a new river bridge at Peconic, near Forest park, and a viaduct route across the West Springfield intervals and into the city by a widened railroad bridge alongside the Boston & Albany.

At Saturday's conference Architect Cobb, representing the citizens' civic plan committee of Springfield, was present by invitation of the railroad commission to explain details of the plan taken up by the joint convention of the Springfield city council last week.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Iota chapter, Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of Emerson College gave a performance of "Friend Hannah," an historical play in four acts by Paul Keeler, Saturday evening in Jordan hall, for the benefit of a graduate scholarship. The acting was uniformly good, with special merit in the performances of Miss Sadie Robinson, the little Quakeress who won the love of King George, but from whom she had to part for reasons of state. The King was excellently done by Miss Edna Gilkey. The staging of the piece under the direction of Mrs. Mand Gatchell Hicks was marked with delicacy and effectiveness. A large audience showed great appreciation. The cast ran: Betty, Marde Fiske; Thomas, Jane Rae; Margaret, Virginia Hale; Hannah Lightfoot, Sadie Robinson; Isaac, Lillian Hartigan; George, Edna Gilkey; Edward, Hazel Hammond; Charles, Ruth West; Lord Bute, Julia Krantz; Agusta, Frances Riorden; Robert, Leila Harris.

BUDGET OF \$126,250 FOR STONEHAM

STONEHAM, Mass.—The finance committee has completed the budget of town expenses and will recommend appropriations at the annual town meeting tomorrow night of \$126,250. The committee recommends postponement of the plan to spend \$2000 to beautify Central square and of the article, calling for \$5000 for a motor fire truck.

The tax rate, it is said, will be \$24.51, based on the recommendations, and \$25.76 if the motor fire truck is voted.

HOUSE READY TO PASS EXCISE BILL

WASHINGTON—When the House passes the excise-income tax bill on Tuesday and submits a woolen schedule revision to the Democratic caucus, possibly by the end of the week, the tariff revision program there will have ended.

The Democratic revision measures are piling up in the Senate. The finance committee's adverse report on the House iron and steel bill will be made this week.

RHODE ISLAND MILLS INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following the general movement of wage increases in the textile industry, all the mills of B. B. & R. Knight, Manville company and Goddard Brothers, announce an advance to take effect March 25. The Knight mills are the biggest textile organization in Rhode Island and have about 500,000 spindles.

UNION'S IMPROVEMENT IS THEME

Betterment work and general organization in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor Freight Handlers and Clerks Union were discussed Sunday by P. J. Flannery of Chicago, international president, at the meeting of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Freight Handlers Union 70, A. F. of L. Other speakers were Alexander Ryan and Michael White of the B. & M. and J. Lowry of the B. & A. freight handlers unions.

TECH FRESHMEN TO DINE

Freshmen at the Institute of Technology are to hold their annual dinner at the Union on Thursday evening. The speakers are Prof. H. P. Talbot, J. Blachstein, Frank Kanaly, Dean A. E. Burton and Burser F. H. Band.

SOCIALISTS TO TALK

Job Harriman and Alexander Irvine, both of Los Angeles, will speak on "Class Struggle in America" at Tremont Temple Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Club.

ENGINEERS TO HEAR MR. ROLLINS

James W. Rollins is to give the address of the evening at the dinner and meeting of the Civil Engineering Society of the Institute of Technology to be held at the union tomorrow evening.

EDITORS ADDRESS WOMEN

James Schermerhorn, publisher of the Detroit Times, and Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the National magazine, were the speakers at a luncheon held by the Boston Women's Publicity Club at the Hotel Thorndike today.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEBSTER

The selectmen are in favor of the change from arc lights to incandescent tungstens and it is a possibility that the change will be made after the town meeting in April. The members of the board who have charge of the lighting question ask for an appropriation of \$11,000. Many complaints have been made as the present system of lighting is very unsatisfactory.

The new federal building, which when finished will have cost \$60,000, is the most costly of any building in Webster considering the fact that it is but one story high with a basement. Under direction of Superintendent H. H. Stahlnecker the building is rapidly nearing completion.

BEVERLY

Fifty additional seats are offered for the annual minstrel show of the Ballou Club at the Unitarian parish house in Federal street, Wednesday evening. The increased offering of seats comes with changes in the seating arrangements.

The Beverly Cooperative Bank announces a sale of new shares beginning at 8:30 Tuesday morning. The banking rooms in the Endicott building will be kept open until 9 o'clock to accommodate those desiring to become shareholders. No limit has been placed on the number of shares to be sold. The bank pays interest at 5 per cent and the past year was the most successful in its history.

LINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Lexington Minute Men these officers were elected: Major, Alfred Pierce; adjutant, George F. Reed; paymaster, Christopher S. Ryan; quartermaster, Charles W. Swan; surgeon, Dr. Odin Tilton; chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Knowles; sergeant major, Ezra F. Breed. The company officers were chosen as follows: Company A, captain, John R. Hughes; first lieutenant, C. E. Glenn; second lieutenant, William S. Bramhall. Company B, captain, W. F. Young; first lieutenant, Arthur F. Turner; second lieutenant, Edwin S. Child.

STONEHAM

The finance committee recommend the following appropriations for salaries of town officials: Town clerk, \$700; clerk of board of public works, \$300; auditors, \$300; overseers of the poor, \$400; assessors, \$1000; sealer of weights and measures, \$100; selectmen, \$300; tax collector, \$650; inspector of plumbing, \$300; town treasurer, \$400; board of public works, \$300; moderator, \$25; registrars of voters, \$125; water registrar, \$200.

MEDFORD

At the meeting of the school board this week the members of the building commission to have charge of the erection of the \$210,000 addition to the high school building will be appointed.

Amos L. Betts of Trinity Methodist church has been elected chairman of the committee to raise \$6000 for the debt on the church. Three thousand eight hundred has been pledged.

QUINCY

A unique exchange occurred between the Rev. T. N. Davison of the Memorial Congregational church and the Rev. Seelye Bryant of Winthrop, Sunday evening. Not only did the two clergymen exchange pulpits, but the choir and organists of the two churches accompanied their respective pastors.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The members of the local G. A. R. organization and the Sons of Veterans will hold a patriotic meeting this evening in Union hall. The speaker of the evening will be William A. Stevens, past division commander, of Arlington.

HOLBROOK

The work of grading the public playgrounds presented to the town by E. Everett Holbrook will be commenced soon. A baseball diamond will be laid out.

WHITMAN

The board of selectmen has organized with T. F. Kenneally as chairman, and Dr. Charles E. Lovell as secretary.

ROCKLAND

Commencing today the Memorial public library will be closed at 8 p. m. instead of 9 p. m., as heretofore.

RECEIVER SUES FOR SHAW BONDS

Charles G. Bancroft, receiver of the A. W. Shaw corporation of Freeport, Me., and the Cumberland Shoe Company, brought bills in the superior court today, against A. W. Shaw, Georgia M. Stuart, the State Trust Company, Old Colony Trust Company and Saul Weiss, seeking to recover bonds and cash which it is alleged Mrs. Stuart has concealed. Mrs. Stuart gave \$12,000 to the receiver, but from information received from Los Angeles it was learned that there were other bonds not among those surrendered by Mrs. Stuart.

In consequence of this information her bail was increased from \$2500 to \$4500. Mr. Weiss, a professional bondsman, furnished the bail. It is alleged Mrs. Stuart gave part of the property in question to Mr. Weiss to secure him. So the receiver seeks to get such part of it as Mr. Weiss holds and such as is in the custody of the trust companies. An order of notice returnable March 21 was issued on each bill.

TWO CARS BURN

One caboose and a freight car belonging to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, were burned early today at the transfer yard near Readville station. F. C. Bushie, a Providence brakeman, was asleep in the caboose when the fire started, but escaped without injury. The damage is said to be heavy although no figure is given.

BUREAU TO GET WORK FOR PUPILS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Employment bureau has been inaugurated in the Arlington high school for the benefit of Arlington residents. It is in charge of Fred C. Mitchell, principal of the high school. The bureau will secure positions for pupils about to be graduated.

WAKEFIELD

Thomas G. O'Connell, town meeting moderator, has appointed this committee to investigate crowded conditions in the high school reported by W. B. Atwell, superintendent, and Charles H. Howe, principal; Walter O. Curtis, W. C. Skulley, Edwin C. Miller, Dr. Joseph A. O'Leary, Arthur H. Boardman, Charles S. Young, J. William O'Connell.

The Baptist Young People's Union elected these officers Sunday evening: President, Miss Lena A. Nelson; vice-president, Winfield I. McNeill; secretary, Miss Annie Parker; treasurer, Miss Maude Stimpson.

ARLINGTON

At the annual meeting of the First Congregational Parish (Unitarian) church these officers were elected: Moderator, James P. Parmenter; clerk, G. A. Smith; treasurer, H. F. Bucknam; chairman of the parish committee, John R. Foster. The treasurer's report shows that the total receipts for the year were \$19,260.00, with a balance of \$836.39. The improvements on the church building cost \$12,675.

The joint board comprising the boards of selectmen and public works has organized with Jacob Bitzer as chairman. Henry W. Hayes is chairman of the board of public works.

HANOVER

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Centre Hanover fire department has elected president, Mrs. Joshua Studley; vice president, Mrs. Ray Putnam; secretary, Miss Bessie Sproul; treasurer, Mrs. Edward A. Bowker.

Robert Dweley of this town, a member of the John Wilde lodge, I. O. G. T., has been elected delegate to the state convention to be held in Plymouth next month as representing the Plymouth district lodge.

MELROSE

The committee on annual appropriations will report tonight on the budget, which will be adopted either at tonight's meeting or at an adjourned meeting next Monday night, as the budget must be passed before April 1. The appropriations total \$334,000 as recommended by the committee, an increase of about \$17,000 over last year. Recommendations will be made to the board asking that the water department be made self-supporting in the future.

NEWTON

Miss Abby L. Paige, director of social service work of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, spoke at the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, held today.

"The Peace Treaties and the Fisheries Arbitration" is the subject of an address to be given by the Hon. Samuel J. Elder at a meeting of the Unitarian Club, to be held Thursday evening.

READING

The following appointive town officers have been named: Surveyors of lumber, Wendell Bancroft, Ora L. Millbury, William R. Zwieker, Warren M. Whitehouse, Edward B. Eames, Burton K. Symonds, William H. Badger, George L. Flint; field drivers, Wilfred A. Bancroft, Ardene M. Allen, Asa Parker; fence viewers, Edwin L. Hutchinsob, Alvah W. Clarke, Frederic D. Merrill.

BRAINTREE

The Rev. Enoch F. Bell of Boston, associate secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, delivered an illustrated address on "Northwest Japan" in the Union Congregational church Sunday evening.

WAKEFIELD MAY BUY ELECTRICITY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Frank J. Henkel, former chairman of the finance committee, will propose at tonight's adjourned session of the annual town meeting that the municipal light plant abandon the manufacture of electricity and purchase current. Mr. Henkel believes the electric branch of the plant cannot be run properly without being rebuilt at a heavy expense. His motion will include a 20 per cent reduction in rates.

Among other important questions to come up are the appointment of an engineer-roadbuilder as highway supervisor; the adoption of the meter system of water service, \$1800 for a celebration of the town's centennial and the appointment of the fire department chief as a permanent official.

SOUTH BOSTON SCHOOL EXERCISES

Patriotic exercises for the Evacuation day anniversary were held in the South Boston high school on Sunday evening. Dr. Edward R. Gookin presided, Edward G. Lennon of the junior class read, "A Poem of 1776 About Evacuation." Francis X. Fitzpatrick gave a declamation on "Reverence for the Flag" and Felix W. McGettrick delivered an oration.

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BALLOT COMMISSION ASKED FOR RULING ON DIRECT PRIMARY ACT

(Continued from page one)

candidate, but as usual considerable importance is laid on getting an endorsement for the state organization.

More harmony appears to reign in the Republican ranks in this respect than in the Democratic. This is instanced by the withdrawal of Councilor Alexander McGregor of Malden as a candidate for Republican delegate-at-large. It appearing to him that there were "a score and more of men available and anxious to go to Chicago—men thoroughly entitled to the honor," as he said in his letter of withdrawal sent to Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, Mr. McGregor decided to withdraw from the contest in the interest of party unity.

Among those whose names are expected by Republican leaders to go on the ballot as delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention are Senator W. Murray Crane, Congressman John W. Weeks and former Mayor Harry P. Field of Northampton. The names of the following are often heard in political circles as likely candidates for the at-large delegation: Lucius Tuttle, Louis A. Frothingham, Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett, ex-Governor Bates, Councilor Goetting.

SENATOR CUMMINS PUTS IN BILL FOR U. S. PRIMARY LAW

WASHINGTON—Plans for primary nomination of candidates for President, Vice-President and members of the electoral college are proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Cummins of Iowa. The primaries, the bill provides, shall be supervised by national and state boards, salaries of the members to be paid by the federal government.

It shall be unlawful for any person to be a member of any caucus, convention or political party meeting held for the purpose of nominating the candidates mentioned.

A primary election shall be held on every second Monday in July, beginning this year.

The national board shall have control of the form of ballot, and strict provisions are included to prevent fraud in voting.

On the second Wednesday following the primary election the state boards shall canvass the vote from each polling place.

On the first Monday of August the national board shall meet and canvass the votes from the states. The board is then to certify the name of the candidates for President and Vice-President in each party who have received the highest number of votes, and these are to be printed on the official ballots for the general elections.

DR. E. E. DAY SAYS EXISTING TAXES CAUSE INJUSTICE

Dr. Edmund E. Day, instructor in economics at Harvard, on Sunday spoke on "Taxation" to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union class in civics and economics. He said the amendment to the general property tax is the most important problem in taxation in this state.

"As it stands," he said, "the general property tax is to be condemned on three grounds. First, it fails to reach intangible personal property. In the second place, by encouraging evasion of taxes, the general property tax introduces deplorable moral influences. Finally, the present tax upon personality results in the colonization of wealth."

"Feasible at present are proposals advocating a low uniform tax upon tangible property, or a state income tax upon the yield from such property. Experience in other states proves that under a low rate intangible personal property submits to taxation."

MR. LEE SAYS SCHOOL COMMITTEE SHOULD SERVE PLAIN PEOPLE

At a

EXCELLENCE IN WORK THAT IS DONE UNDER PRESSURE

Question Discussed Whether It Is Greater Than Is the Case Where One Labors Only as He Feels Like It

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

A VERY pleasant and animated discussion might be opened by presenting this question. Do men do best what they like to do or what they have to do? In one sense it might be confidently affirmed that virtually all the work that men do is what they have to do, the driving impulse in this restricted sense being the immediate necessity of earning a living. The number that do not feel this is a comparatively small one, while on the other hand, though most must work for a living, does it follow that they would make any better living were they in a position to do the work that they best like?

One man can never tell what has been the experience of another, but we would hazard a guess that some of the best work has been done when the worker was left no choice in the matter, but simply had to do it, and we are pretty well convinced that this is especially true of what is called "head-work," though all good work is head-work. We do not mean in any way to put forward a theory that pot boilers have an excellence of their own, but to state that if one waited for the proper mood, for the exactly sympathetic subject, for that unnameable and well known sense of easy execution that comes in many cases with good work, a very large part of the world's work would not be done at all. The pot-boiler can be good and it can be far from good; the classical instance is Johnson's "Rasselas," a book that he said to have written in a week for the performance of a filial and solemn duty; it is hardly necessary to say that it is famous, that it called forth many imitations, of which "Dinorah" is one of the most dreadful, and that it is a remarkable example of what a man of great intellect can accomplish in a short time. We also make bold to say that it is one of the dearest pieces of English prose to be found, which to be sure is a pretty broad statement. But all work done under pressure is not pot-boiling or anything like it, but is oftentimes work that may not be postponed, even though failure to do it may involve a money penalty.

We do not mean to contend that all men have the work that they like best, or for which they are best fitted in the sense that it is that which they would have chosen, after careful deliberation. Nor do we contend that one class of work is as pleasant always as another; the man that finds himself able to say that his work is congenial to him and that he takes pleasure in doing it, has a right to count himself happy. Again, we do not contend that any work can be agreeable that does not give some sort of satisfaction to the doer. Without doubt there are many whose choice is decided for them by economic laws of which mankind has not yet made itself the master, and to decree for them that they will, their lot is as good as it can be made, would be too much of a piece with that easy optimism that would make everybody happy by manuring the wolf at the door. The only way and the one that will be found is by removing the wolf entirely. But our modest thesis is no more than that it is wonderful what good work men can do when they take necessity coolly and what poor work they do when it would seem as though everything were done to ease them. It has been said that half the victory is won when one begins. When one talks about beginning, waits for a mood, delays until the sun rises or the sun sets, or the wind is in the right quarter, chews the end of a pen, rehearses a dozen impossibilities for one matter of fact possibility, then one's accomplishment at the end of the day is not very much. This is all very true and very much what we have always heard, and it is what we had best remember as well, because it is the common sense of experience talking to the world and pointing out to us that nobody does our work for us.

Working under pressure a man performs better upon himself and instinctively recognizes doubt as an enemy. If he doubts, the work is not done; if he does not doubt, the work is done and it is surprising with what good results. There is the pressure of circumstances

and that of resolve apart from circumstances. As an example of one that was moved by both, we can look at Anthony Trollope, whose practice it was, so he tells us, to write 2500 words of a morning. This, we dare say, may be taken as an encouragement to verbosity, but then Trollope made his verbosity interesting; as under any circumstances and without any encouragement from us many are verbose and not interesting, we shall take the risk of having our words understood in their right sense. There cannot be much doubt that there were mornings when Trollope would have much preferred to be in the saddle or to read an interesting book, when work was distasteful to him and when occupation of any sort may have been unpleasant to him, but he believed that the way to get through work was to do it and he acted in accordance.

Much of the work that a journalist does is not only done under pressure, but it is of an importance that allows no excuse for imperfect treatment. There can be no pondering over diction, no sandpapering of phrases, he has no time to put his head on one side and meditate over the exact spot in which the next stroke of the brush must be laid. His palette is alive with an inexorable demand and every word that he takes from it must fit into place for instant use. This is quick work, but it is shrewd and wholesome if any one have a tendency to indecision. It may easily be an exercise in hasty work and superficiality, but it need not so become if he realize the truth of our subject-matter. If all the work, above all the literary work, in the world were to be done foggy in a confusion of backing and filling, then literature would be one long process of copy-book correction, a process no doubt excellent for writers, but a little hard on readers.

Much of the general conception of work, especially under pressure, results in compounding occupation with travail, because it insists so much on the difficult nature of work in itself that it seems to present the ideal state of happiness as that when there is no occupation. A system that aims at reducing or destroying the unequal apportionment of the results of work is not the same as one that seeks to do away with all work, yet so hastily and passionately has this question been approached that at times it would seem as though occupation itself were the thing attacked. Pressure of itself has nothing good about it, but we think that in many cases it will be found that it in no way prevents great excellence of work when it means a greater continuity of intelligent effort. We do not pretend to argue that pressure past a certain point in intellectual or bodily work is a good thing; in such cases experience has shown that its apparent and beneficial results are much lessened by its indirect and less beneficial results, but we submit that much of the best work is done when the worker does not allow himself to think how much he has to do.

NEW DORMITORY FUND OF HARVARD IS NOW \$1,200,000

Bringing students of the entering class into closer touch one with another is one of the objects in the establishment of the long talked of group of Harvard dormitories, the first of which is to be built next year, according to a statement made Sunday by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

Already \$1,200,000 of the total amount of \$1,800,000 needed for the dormitories has been pledged to the alumni committee in charge of the subscriptions. It is expected the dormitories will be placed close to the bank of the Charles river, below the Weld boat house, on land now owned by the institution. Charles A. Coolidge '81 is the architect.

As fast as receipt of funds will allow the group of buildings will be completed. It is understood that \$1,000,000 of the amount already subscribed was given by one donor, but as yet President Lowell does not wish to divulge his name.

The group of structures will include a swimming tank, a dining hall for the entire class and everything necessary for a freshman, and every occasion will be taken to throw the newcomers together. It is the plan of President Lowell to have every freshman occupy a room in one of these dormitories, except students living in the vicinity.

INCIDENT AT BEIRUT TENDS TO INCREASE DEMAND FOR PEACE

Each Move of Italy to Enlarge Sphere of Action in War With Turkey Viewed With Disfavor by Neutrals

RUSSIA WATCHFUL

The outlook for peace between Turkey and Italy is reviewed in the following special article. The correspondent observes that the bombardment of Beirut was another move that has caused protests from neutral powers, and looks for demands that hostilities be concluded.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the moment of writing the ancient seaport of Beirut on the coast of Syria, which, unthought of for centuries, has looked down the vast length of the Mediterranean towards the pillars of Hercules, has suddenly leaped into notice, and once again Europe is being taught geography. Whether or no Italy really bombarded Beirut, whether or no Admiral Faravelli did give reasonable notice of his intentions, whether or no Italy was justified in her actions, are questions of small moment, beside the question of real import: How did Europe receive the news?

A short time ago it was pointed out in these columns how day by day evidence was piling up of the growing irritation caused by the war amongst the powers most intimately affected, and how Italy on all sides was hampered, unable to move decisively in any direction without treading upon some national interest or hearing the indignant protest of some injured neutral. No better proof could have been afforded of the correctness of this view than the reception accorded, in the capitals of Europe, to Italy's latest move in near eastern waters.

Vienna is up in arms; Paris, although tranquil, is strongly condemnatory; Constantinople, not unnaturally, is ablaze with indignation, and, although London has little to say, yet the cruiser Lancaster has left Malta for Beirut under sealed orders. Three times since the commencement of hostilities, has Italy tentatively tried to enlarge her sphere of action—once in the early days off Prevesa; once, last November, when she threatened action in the Aegean, and now at Beirut on the Syrian littoral. Each time, like a flash, Europe has been "up and at her," and each time she has hastily withdrawn.

Moves Hit Neutrals

"There is a fatality about this war," said a writer in the Paris Temps quite recently. "All the blows that Italy may seek to deal at an important center of Turkey in Europe or Asia will injure European interests, at least, as much as Ottoman interests." This is no new view to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, for it has more than once been pointed out in these columns that there are few industries or maritime or commercial establishments in the Turkish empire which are not the work and property of Europeans.

None the less it is a hopeful sign of the growing recognition of the great principle so ably propounded by Norman Angell, in "The Great Illusion," namely, that the growing interdependence of international credit is fast rendering war impossible, when a paper of the standing of the Temps has come to see that "war upon Turkey constitutes this paradox of a struggle in which the adversaries can only strike one another by injuring at the same time neutrals," and then proceeds with much earnestness to urge this as a reason for the early intervention of the powers.

"Autre temps autre mesure." The grandson of the man who fought for "L'Empereur," pauses in the courtyard of Les Invalides, as he scans the morning paper, and agrees that the war ought to be stopped because "it is bad for business"—and the grandson is right.

"Physical force is a constantly diminishing factor in human affairs," says Norman Angell and Norman Angell is right—the grandson proves it. Meanwhile in Turkey "no one would know that a war is in progress." Secure behind the great barrier of the Dardanelles which lies away to the west beyond the blue Marmora, Constantinople is at peace. Men meet and talk on the Galata bridge, the merchant does his business, the idlers gossip, the hajj sends out his monotonous cry "alms for the love of Allah, alms." The Yalliss on the Bosphorus are already a blaze of flowers and almond blossom, the enjigis plies his boat as he has done for centuries, and morning and evening, there sounds over all the cry of the Meuzin, from the towers of a hundred mosques.

Turkey Is Changing

Yet Turkey is changing. Readers of the recent interviews with prominent Turkish statesmen which appeared in these columns will not need to be told this. Turkey is entering upon a new and very different period of her history and "the most western nation of the east" daily becomes more western, and if at the moment she is still more or less outside the great credit bond of Europe, and her enterprise is in the hands of foreigners, yet in her struggles with Italy this is all to her advantage. And so there comes word from Constantinople that "far from rendering the Turks inclined to make peace, the Beirut incident has strengthened the war-like feeling among the populace," and we have the minister of Evkaf declaring to a representative of the Jeune Ture that "the government is determined to continue the war to the bitter end."

In Italy the long looked for opening of Parliament has come and gone, and as every one expected, it was characterized by a great outburst of enthusiasm for the war. Still, in spite of the cheers on cheers which greeted Signor Giolitti when he rose, in the chamber, to move the ratification of the annexation of Tripoli, and in spite to a similar reception which was accorded to him in the Senate, there was heard more and more distinctly "the note of dissent," low and scarcely distinguishable or tolerated at first, but gradually gaining strength. First a Socialist, then three Roman deputies, then the Prince of Teano, and although feeling ran high, and a constant fire of interruptions came from all quarters of the chamber yet the word of earnest Italian protest against the war has gone forth and in his calmer moments the Italian will think of it again.

Meanwhile, up and down Europe there is again talk of peace, and this time it is perhaps something more than rumor. Russia is certainly moving, and there seems to be little doubt that M. Sazonoff, whose policy up to the present has been so distinctly pro-Turkish, is busying himself "sounding the chancelleries on the subject of collective action in Constantinople."

The sublime Porte is, however, adamant, and there seems little reason to doubt the effect that the Turkish ambassadors have received instructions to declare most categorically to the governments of the five great powers, that the Porte cannot consider any proposals for peace founded on the Italian annexation of Tripoli. Indeed the issue of L'Echo de Paris, just to hand, possibly sums up the position accurately when it declares that "l'initiative de la triple entente en faveur de la paix" is at present nothing more than "a series of informal conversations to discover if at all possible some basis of agreement, terrain d'entente" between the belligerents.

Such efforts have the good wishes and hearty commendation of all right thinking Europe, but it has been said more than once in these columns, and it must be said again that Turkey has on her side the primitive right of every nation to preserve the integrity of her dominions, and in any proposed settlement, this right must be taken into consideration and safeguarded.

"Is peace near at hand?" asks wonder-ing Europe. "or is it yet a long way off?"

The answer is not in Rome nor yet in St. Petersburg, nor even in Constantinople, but in the deserts of Tripoli. Enver Bey could answer the question, but Enver Bey says little; he drills Arabs.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE PASSES AWAY
PHILADELPHIA — Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, U. S. N., retired, passed away at his home here Sunday. He was national commander of the Loyal Legion and an authority on Arctic exploration, as well as engineering and naval affairs.

Rear Admiral Melville was born in New York, Jan. 10, 1841. Soon after graduating from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he became an officer in the engineering corps of the United States navy and served in the civil war. After the war he made several relief expeditions to the Arctic regions in the Jeannette and Thetis. For his work there he received a gold medal from Congress. Among the colleges which conferred honorary degrees upon him in recognition of his work were the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Columbia, Georgetown and Stevens Institute. He was a past president of both the American Academy of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Naval Engineers.

FIRST DRAWING OF OPERA SEATS NEAR

With the first drawing of seats on Thursday morning and with the plans for the coming season more or less definitely known, renewed interest is being shown in raising the \$130,000 Boston opera house guarantee fund.

Following are the contributions received today: Miss Charlotte Jones \$5, Mrs. Thomas H. Joliffe \$50, Arthur T. Cabot \$50, T. E. C. \$25, Charles J. White \$25, John K. Allen \$25, Charles E. Riley \$100, A. C. Ratschky \$100, Mrs. John E. Hudson \$50, C. K. H. \$25, T. R. Sullivan \$10, Edith Burrage \$25, Lillian P. Richards \$10, Sallie E. Cochrane \$10, L. W. B. \$25, Dr. S. J. Mixer \$100, anonymous \$50, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon P. Stratton \$50.

STEAMSHIP IS OVERHAULED
Announcement is made by the Ocean Steamship Company, known as the Savannah line, that the steamship Nacoochee, of the Boston-Savannah route, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and will resume service from Boston tomorrow. The steamship City of Augusta was overhauled in August last and the company is now better equipped than ever to maintain service from Boston and all New England.

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Of special interest will be the showing of LONDON TAILORED HATS of our own selection and direct importation.



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Lightweight Overcoats FOR SPRING WEAR

Macular Parker Company offer for immediate wear, Overgarments for Men, in the newest Spring Styles and Materials, including Black and Oxford Mixtures, Worsted Diagonals and Stripe effects. Also Raincoats and Stormcoats, in waterproofed Grey and Brown Homespuns and Gabardines; plain cut or Raglan shoulder.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

OAK FAVORED FOR HOME FINISH SMART SILK AND MOHAIR GOWN

Wears well and gives a cheerful look

Smaller model shows simpler style

THERE are so many wood stains to-day, and so many disguises, desirable and otherwise, for the natural wood colors, that we are often inclined to treat natural oak with scorn.

Fashion, in these times, has not been over enthusiastic about the use of this yellowish tone in furniture and trim; for that reason we have lately found much of the cheaper and less of the better pieces, made in the natural oak. A great many of the tones now used on oak foundations are very beautiful, and greatly enhance the possibilities of variety in its use. It is well, however, not to forget oak's original value, nor to neglect the thought that, in its own simple dress, it has good artistic qualities.

There is one woman who has not failed to realize its potentialities, says the Newark News. She is a woman of originality and strong personality; she thinks for herself, and her home shows it.

She has employed oak, in its natural color, but with a soft, waxy finish, for the woodwork and furniture of her big, bright, sunny dining-room. The room has paneled walls, with a strip of oak to finish the paneling, about three or four feet from the ceiling. Below the strip of woodwork, silvered glass cloth has been most effectively placed; above the strip is a paper with the palest gray ground, almost white, embellished with a sprawling, cloudy design in a medium shade of gray. The ceiling is in the very pale shade of gray.

There is a low serving table, and a sideboard without a mirror, in the dull finished oak. On these are placed, without crowding, several well selected pieces of Sheffield silver. There are no lace or linen covers and no doilies on the sideboard or serving table. On the serving table and tipped up against the wall is a

glass tray, framed in oak, and showing, under the glass, a tapestry in gray, silver and old rose.

There are two corner cupboards in the room. These were the original idea of the woman who planned the house, and were added after the room was finished in order to minimize the effect of space. They are simple in the extreme, merely a series of triangular shelves, fitted above one another into the corners. They hold some old coppers and brasses, more pieces of the Sheffield silver, and some odd Japanese and Chinese dishes. Yet the shelves are not cluttered or crowded.

A deep window recess, between these two cupboards is charmingly handled. Two shallow steps lead up to a slight elevation. The windows reach to this flooring. An Oriental rug and a large copper jar of unusual shape furnish the little platform. A unique feature and characteristic of the independence of the mistress of this house, is the entire absence of curtains in this dining room. The view, over broad, flat meadow land, is a lovely one, and this woman refuses to sacrifice even one little bit of it. It is needless to say, of course, that the dining room faces the back of the house, so that curtains are not really needed to insure privacy from prying eyes.

Another novel effect, and not to be recommended generally by any means, is the use of several smaller rugs, instead of one large one. Only the most careful arrangement makes it practical to push back the dining room chairs when there is such a multiplicity of rug edges.

The decided point in favor of the oak finish in this particular room is that the yellowish tinge gives glow, warmth and sunshine, to counteract the coldness of gray and silver in the decoration and accessories.



FANCY FOOTWEAR

The all-white buckskin boot fastened with many pearl buttons promises to be exceedingly popular this summer, says an exchange. White cravenette boots, too, are to be in great favor. Boots with patent leather vamp have the tops of silk, velvet, fancy cloths and cravenettes—all these for dress occasions.

HAND-RUN LACE DECORATIONS

Ideas gained from an old treasure trunk

THE other day in a trunk of treasures a baby's dress was found. It was trimmed with net, or blonde, worked with linen thread in a pattern that looked intricate, but was, on investigation, very easy, says a writer for the New York Press.

First of all, the strips of net were cut about five inches in width. Then, using the regular holes as a guide, a straight line of stitches was run the length of the net. The needle slipped three, or four holes and then "took up" one, so that the effect was that of continuous thread. Parallel with this another line was made, and between the two a serpentine line of thread was made that gave a simple, effective border.

On the other side of the net the same idea was carried out. Between the two borders the lace was filled in with squares of decoration founded on the walls-of-roy design. After once making the winding pattern the rest is easy.

There are other ideas. The thread can be run under and over the net to form long oval petals of a daisy. The wide petals of a wild rose can be outlined and then filled in with darning stitches on the net. Simple leaves are easily outlined or worked solid, and stems need only two parallel lines of thread.

Conventional designs in squares, circles, diamonds, etc., are the easiest of all to make. Even the double lines of thread in rows one half inch apart are effective.

The lace is hand-run, and occupied

MOHAIR is one of the smartest materials of the spring season. This gown shows it striped and combined with the Persian silk that is very effective. The model is both smart and simple. In this case the neck is cut round and finished with a big collar, and both blouse and skirt are slashed and arranged over trimming portions that give a distinctive effect; but the gown shown in the small view is the foundation for it all, and if a plain simple dress is wanted it can be made in that way with straight uncut edges and with high neck.

If liked the sleeves can be made shorter and looser so that, while the gown is a simple one, it means a good many possibilities. Made after this manner, it is charming for mohair, or serge or for tulle or any similar material of the spring, and also makes a good model for the linens and bedford cords and materials of the kind and other washable materials.

Made after the simpler, plainer manner, it is adapted to every material that can be used for general wear, those of wool, those of linen and those of cotton.

The trimming of the Persian silk on the mohair is effective, but any contrasting material could be used. Plain tulle, or being much trimmed with the same material striped, and that treatment would be pretty for this model, or changeable tulle could be trimmed with one of the plain colors, or, again, the gown could be made of white serge and the trimming portions braided with a little soutache to be very handsome.

The blouse is made with front and back portions and with one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes, and the skirt is six-gored. The closing of the entire dress is made at the left of the front.

For the medium size will be required 9½ yards of material 27½ yards 36, 4½ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 24 or 27 for the trimming; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

The pattern (7340), cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Metcalf Temple, Chicago.

much of our mothers' time. They vied with each other in giving complicated patterns, and many hours were spent on the exquisite work. The coarse linen thread added strength to the net, with each stitch. It washed well and was extremely effective over colors.

Pinchions, motifs for scarfs for the bureau, and even shades for the boudoir candles, are exquisite in this hand-run design. It resembles filet work, but the background is of a circular mesh. Yokes and undersleeves are exquisite when made of this old-fashioned hand-run lace. Think of the color possibilities. Although our mothers did not use the colored thread on white or ecru net, we need not hesitate to sound the color note in the work. Ecru is a good background on which a design in color can be worked. The different shades of blue ranging from dark to light and cadet blue, are lovely. Tans and browns, with here and there touches of orange, are effective. Grays and blue, or red, make pretty decorative strips for dresses; and a combination of all shades, even in a simple design, gives a Persian effect.

Be sure to procure washable colored threads and then begin. Make the design a running or continuous one, if possible. No knots need be used in beginning the work. Just work under and over for a few holes toward the starting point, then retrace your steps in the design, covering up the first few stitches, and no one will be the wiser.

SIMPLE LIFE OF OLD-TIME HEN

Days when housekeeper got fresh eggs

THE old-fashioned hen with head-quarters in the barnyard and an improvised roost of rough poles under the shed, had the whole range of the farm. She would select her nesting place in the haymow, in the straw-stack, in unused mangers, under outbuildings not set close to the ground, sometimes in orchard and meadow; and once selected it was hers by right of original entry and no vandal fowl dared disturb. Eggs in those days came to the table fresh. No packing nor cold storage there. The old-fashioned hen lived the simple life, and her eggs seemed to partake of lush grasses, wild flowers and clover blooms, and the flesh of those fowls was sweet and tender.

The old-time hen mother would turn her head aside and look with an eye of doubt at the royal ones which never knew the nest, the care of the mater and the proud strutting and crowing of the paterfamilias in the presence of a new brood hatched in the way that was an inspiration of the ancient days; the patient, self-sacrificing sitting on the eggs; the delight of the first chirping of a shell; the initial chirp of the initial chick; the advent of the whole brood of little ones; the sublime guarding of them by the mother and the fierce, bellicose, defiant mien of the father against

all that seemed to be predatory, whether human, animal or carnivorous bird, are features of the old methods, delighting, sentimental, poetic, that are unknown to blue-bloods produced artificially. The old-fashioned hen would cast eyes at these far more doubting, if not contemptuous, than any that take in the unfortunate figure of the incubator baby.

Of course the primitive kind of nesting that has come down from the ancient forbears of thousands of fowls, but the invasion of the incubator and brooder may be said to be universal. Breeders for eggs and for the poultry market and for magnificent fancy fowls, must use it perforce for production on any considerable scale. But the two artificial machines for forcing the creation of chickens and eggs have gone farther than this. Volumes have been published telling how any person having a back yard to his dwelling may use the incubator and brooder with amazing profit, if all the stories are to be believed, which seem to be authentic. Though it doubtless marked the beginning of a wonderful evolution of the blue-blooded cock and hen, the primitive nesting would never produce a fascinating exhibit.

At times it seemed that the propaga-

TRIED RECIPES

SALAD DRESSING MADE OF BUTTER
Two whole eggs, half teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons of butter, half teaspoon of salt, one tumbler of weak vinegar or part water. Beat the eggs and add gradually the different ingredients, the butter last, slightly melted; set the basin on the range, stir till it thickens, then add half a cup of sweet cream. Let cool and it is ready for use.

DANISH PUDDING
Eight eggs, beaten into three tablespoons of sugar; stir this into one quart of boiling cream or milk if you can do so better. Melt in an ordinary spider one third pound of brown sugar till it is a syrup, stirring all the time. Pour this into a pudding dish, which should be placed in a dripping pan of hot water, then pour the custard on top of syrup and bake in the oven until the custard is firm. Turn out on dish just before serving and a fine addition is to cover with whipped cream, though this is not necessary.

SILVER LAYER CAKE
Beat gradually one cup sugar into one third cup creamed butter. Into half cup of cornstarch and 1½ cups flour, sift 2½ teaspoons baking powder. Take half cup of milk and add to creamed mixture by degrees, alternately with the sifted flour, etc. Flavor with one teaspoon lemon or vanilla extract and turn into a stiffly beaten whites of three eggs.

POTATO DUMPLINGS
One dozen large potatoes, six tablespoons flour, two tablespoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter, three eggs, salt and nutmeg. Grate potatoes, which have been boiled and skinned the day before; mix with the flour, previously sifted together with baking powder; add the melted butter and eggs; by one, and salt and nutmeg to taste; form into balls about size of a small apple, put into boiling water which has been well salted, boil 15 minutes; take out with skimmer and serve with any kind of fricassee or pot roast.

FIG CAKE
One and one half cups of sugar, half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, 1½ cups flour, one fourth teaspoonful salt, one teaspoon baking powder, half cup

of the domestic fowl was waning, concludes the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Hundreds of years ago in his "The Governor," Sir T. Elyot wrote that "it is right likely that within a short space of years our familiar poltrie shall be as scarce as be now patriche and fesaunt." Certainly the prophecy has been proved false.

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ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

CHOOSING A WALL COVERING

Simplicity and harmony in home decoration

THE color of the walls gives the dominant tone to a room. If this is wrong, the whole effect of the room is ruined.

The keynote of modern home decoration is simplicity and harmony. Many people find that the tinted walls are most economical.

If your curtains, draperies and rugs are figured, take refuge in a plain wall. Your room will then gain repose, and will appear larger.

In choosing a color in which to tint your walls, the question of lighting is of great importance. The color of the walls has a pronounced effect on the amount of light in a room.

A dull, shaded room, shut out from the sun, should be decorated in light shades or in a cheerful yellow. Pure white, of course, is too dazzling.

Cheery south rooms are highly satisfactory in pale greens or violets or blues. Green walls have the disadvantage of a tendency to fade.

Perhaps the safest and most serviceable wall decoration is a very light brown, tan or ecru. These shades will harmonize with almost every bright color that may be chosen for draperies, furniture or rugs, and they form the best possible background for pictures or ornaments.

If warmer colors are desired, rich dark greens, deep mustard color, or fine wood browns are very satisfactory, es-

pecially for sitting-rooms and libraries and other rooms that are used a great deal in the winter time. In all these colors plain walls are highly desirable.

If one does not care for the severity of a plain wall surface, a stenciled border will break the monotony without disturbing the color scheme.

Awkward or ill-proportioned rooms can be helped by clever decorating. A very high room can be made to appear lower by allowing the ceiling color to extend down on the wall for 18 inches or even two feet, if the walls are very high and using a deep stenciled border.

In decorating a ceiling a good rule is to use a plain surface as nearly white as the side wall cover will permit. When the ceiling slants, run your side wall decoration up to the slant and decorate the latter in the same color as you have used for the ceiling. This makes the slant less noticeable.

It is best to have the wall decorations meet the ceiling without interruption. The wooden picture molding is not a beautifier of the room and is no longer considered a help in hanging pictures.

The whole secret of successful decorating is this: Never choose a wall covering simply because it strikes you as beautiful or novel. Secure samples and see how they look both by natural and artificial light. Study them in relation to the color of your rugs and the style of your furniture and also in relation to the location and use of the room to which the wall decoration forms a background.—Woman's World

WORTH KNOWING

When next frying oysters, roll them in a mixture of equal parts bread crumbs and grated cheese, and then fry in deep fat. . . .

A tasty rice dish is well known in Sweden. Four ounces of well-washed rice are put in a double-boiler, with two cupfuls of milk and a pinch of salt. Boil till it is like a thick, rich cream, stirring often. It is served cold with sugar. . . .

Eggs may be boiled in the lower part of the double boiler in which the breakfast cereal is cooked. This does away with the necessity of lighting an extra burner, if a gas stove is used for cooking purposes. . . .

A handful of salt or five cents' worth of sugar of lead, added to a pailful of water, makes a solution that is most efficacious for setting the color of wash fabrics.—Newark News. . . .

DAINTY BOLEROS

Bolero jackets of fine net and lace, the former "darned" with colored silk, are among the dainty things for the summer, according to the Baltimore Sun. They have, unlike the old boleros, a little skirt effect below the waist line, the lace forming a belt between. One of white and another of pale cream were embroidered in delicate pastel shades and looked like soap bubbles, they were so airy and opalescent. . . .

Buttons matching the garment are a salient feature of frocks and tailored suits.—Washington Herald. . . .

Gaiety of white straw with brim rolled at side and one small plume very stylish. . . .

White satin, trimmed with wide black satin cord and braid, is being exploited for day gowns. . . .

"A HOOSIER CHRONICLE" DEPICTS SOCIAL LIFE OF INDIANAPOLIS

Capital That Ranks as a Literary Center Made Background of Latest Novel by Nicholson

PURPOSEFUL BOOK

A "HOOSIER CHRONICLE" (Houghton Mifflin Company), by Meredith Nicholson, is a tale of contemporary life in a region of the United States that is closest to the center of the nation, judged by placement of population.

It also is not far removed from the center of national political power. Indiana is a state that has drawn northern and southern settlers from the original seaboard colonies. To them have been added some emigrants from Europe, though not so many in number as in Illinois on the west or Ohio on the east. It is a commonwealth with few historic traditions or scenes which the European or Asiatic tourist must perforce visit. In fact, it may be said to be without a single place of that kind. Compared with some of its neighboring states Indiana has not been prolific in statesmen. Yet out of it, in recent years have come some of the most authentic and unmistakably American poems and novels; and Indianapolis, the state capital, is a literary center and has a circle of native authors larger than any city of its size in the country.

James Whitcomb Riley, no doubt, has the largest personal following and the widest fame of any Indiana writer, but Booth Tarkington and Meredith Nicholson, the author of this story of Hoosierdom, are known to the American reading public in the West, the East, the North and the South. Lew Wallace, of an earlier generation, won renown through "Ben Hur" and stamped his cultural ideals on the city; and there have been a succession of dwellers at the state capital who have given it sectional if not national renown.

The type of social structure set forth in this story is quite different from that depicted in Sullivan's "The Heart of Us," reviewed recently in these columns. It also is unlike William Allen White's tale of Kansas to which he gave the title of "A Certain Rich Man." Life in Indianapolis may be said to strike an average between conservative Boston and easy-going and radical Tokpeka. With so many southerners among its original settlers the Hoosier capital is not oblivious to social gradations based on good birth or proved gentility. On the other hand it is still a section where residence may be said to spell "opportunity." Witness the rise to political eminence of citizens whose only capital is themselves.

If a European were to ask for a story of average American life as lived inland and away from the great cities of the seaboard, in which are described all the many phases of existence that have been created by rapid accumulation of wealth, surrender of politics to "professionals," breaking down of family discipline and clash of romantic and dutiful conceptions of love with those of a more egoistic and calculating sort, it very well might be that this story by Nicholson would give most complete satisfaction. In the first place the technical craftsmanship is good. Narrative style has been mastered. "Dialect" is not overworked, but used when essential to make the conversation realistic. There is no implication that the story will survive because of a superlatively good prose style; but it is much better written than are most stories now composed by Americans.

Rightly sensing that the dominating interest of the average American today is in applied ethics and civics, Mr. Nicholson has chosen to make this story aid the cause of social reform as well as be an acceptable novel. Nor will there be any doubt of his success. Sylvia, the heroine of the story, is of a type of finely educated, ethically sensitive, and morally courageous woman, who is coming to view some of the older phases of American social convention, industrial structure and political tactics with unconcealed contempt. Hereafter she and those like her must be reckoned as an active and not a passive factor in political and civic reform; and this by holding men of the type of Daniel Harwood true to ideals with which they enter on professional and political life, but may lapse from for a season under subtle temptation. Over against this "New Woman" graduate of Wellesley the author has put a delightfully shrewd, practical, generous-hearted and witty native Indian, Mrs. Owen, the like of whom exists in many communities of the interior and the West, where femininity is not supposed to be synonymous with feebleness either of body or mind and where a woman who shows her "economic independence" either before or after widowhood is not socially tabooed. Mr. Nicholson is to be praised for depicting such creditable representatives of American womanhood, absolutely different in type, but each equal to severe tests of morality and good sense.

The aspect of the book that will make it appeal to the old-fashioned novel reader is its skillful postponement to the last possible moment of the solution of the problem raised in the first chapter, namely, the paternity of Sylvia. That at last she is disclosed as the daughter of Mort Bassett does not lessen—indeed it accentuates—the speed with which the narrative of the denouement is sought out. And there have been few scenes of tragic moment described in modern fiction with power equal to that disclosed in Mr. Nicholson's tale of Sylvia's interview with Bassett after she knew who he really was. She made the price of his atonement for wrong done her and her mother's surrender of his life ambition to be United States senator from

Indiana and conversion to a life of honest citizenship instead of one of corruption as a clever political boss.

How far Mr. Nicholson has followed living models in painting this portrait of Mort Bassett, the Democratic party boss, and his for a season loyal lieutenant, Daniel Harwood, a clever graduate of Yale who dabbles in both journalism and law and barely escapes from entire loss of character by his loyalty to Bassett, and the Thatchers, father and son, it is not for an eastern reviewer to say. In Bassett he has subtly depicted a type of American politician, with charms of personality, tastes as a lover of literature and collector of Americana, and generous impulses toward persons and causes that do not happen to get in the way of his ambitions, all of which make the more dangerous his relentless course as a political leader, his use of venal means to gain political ends, and his shrewdness in detecting the serviceability of men of the type of Harwood.

The chief merit of this story is its verisimilitude to conditions that exist in most state capitals of the Union, and the artistic, non-didactic way in which the author has allowed the story to preach its own moral. Many a political leader of the type of Bassett exists, far oftener than the type of which New York city once furnished the exemplar. In his later years of power this "boss" often comes to have an inner sense of dissatisfaction with the rewards of his treason to society and his betrayal of his own early ideals such as Bassett had. Fortunate is he if there comes to him, even in the guise of surrender of a prized political reward, such a call to return to the higher life as Sylvia voiced effectually.

Not the least welcome feature of this story is its just depiction of the place in American life of the small college of the interior and a woman's college like Wellesley. American idealism sinks some of its deepest roots in the soil of humanity that is fertilized by these centers of learning and sound ethics. It was the college of the type of Madison College at Montgomery, where Andrew Kelton occasionally lectured and his students all revered him and idolized his granddaughter, Sylvia, that most interested Mme. T. Bentzon of Paris when in the United States a few years ago studying American civilization. For the same sort of institutions Mr. Bryce reserves his highest eulogiums in his classic book on America. Towns like Montgomery furnish an atmosphere in which youths are reared who in due time challenge political leadership of either the Bassett or the Thatcher type. It is at institutions like Wellesley that girls like Sylvia get inspirations for social service that enable them to subordinate self to civic duty when faced with such a tragic test as Sylvia met so womanfully. But Sylvia also was most fortunate in her grandfather, Kenton's training of her girlish mind and in her friendship with Mrs. Owen, one of the most delightful and enduring characters of American fiction. Europe does not duplicate her. America dare not allow her type to become extinct.

If one wishes to register the change in social point of view and in national problems that a generation has brought forth, he might follow reading of this interesting tale with rereading Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." In this earlier book and in Riley's homelier and more bucolic verse are described rural conditions that are changing considerably. They shaped the Dan Voorhees type of legislator Indiana formerly sent to Congress. Mr. Nicholson has given a picture of the later Indiana that shows politicians acting as tools for corporations, journalists as "hired men" and a tendency of society to make cynics and opportunists out of youthful idealists entering on active political careers. He also has shown how a changed point of view came to pass through the fidelity of a few who would not bow the knee to mere worldly aims.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"A Practical Handbook of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials"—By John Kirkegaard. Boston: The Bullard Company. About one third of the book is devoted to excellent illustrations of less common varieties; most of the remainder to descriptive classifications of more than a thousand varieties, conveniently arranged for reference. Added are brief chapters on practical points of procedure. The author's experience in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Copenhagen and in American forestry work has been freely drawn upon.

"God and Democracy"—By Frank Crane, Chicago: Forbes & Co. The writer of these brief, pungent essays is safe from the charge of plagiarism, at any rate, and prepared to say just what he thinks.

The truth that the greatest is he who serves most is placed in a radical aspect that suffers from a lack of proportion; but some courageous and awakening words are uttered, and the attitude is that of a thinker for truth's sake.

"Three Acres and Liberty"—By Belton Hall. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"A Little Land and a Living"—By Belton Hall. New York: The Arcadia Press.

As a writer on the land question Mr. Hall has attracted interest by his straightforward method and reasonable marshalling of facts and achievements in intensive farming. Not to get everybody settled upon a farm, but to bring unused land into use, to encourage those who might make a

living on small plots of ground near the cities instead of failing in the shop and the factory, and to make room for the farmer who could do better in the city—these are his aims. The earlier book, published in 1907, was supplemented, a year later by its companion, which carries the same subjects into further detail, with some repetition. There are useful appendices and planting tables.

"The Dominant Chord"—By Edward Kimball. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. An heiress is abducted, not for money, but to gratify a selfish ambition. She is taken upon a motor boat which seems to have been made out of all the dreams of all the electricians. This phase of the story is interesting, but the distorted ideals of the two characters that form the entire personnel are thoroughly unwholesome.

"The Real Fairy Folk"—By Louise Jameson. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. The fairy folk are butterflies, bugs, bees and spiders whose speech a little girl learns to comprehend. They tell her all sorts of interesting and true things about themselves, their families and habits. Their natural history appears to be quite accurate, and they even know a Greek myth or two. For readers up to ten years.

LITERARY NOTES

"The Index to Dates of Current Events," issued monthly by the Publishers Weekly, 208 Broadway, New York city, is a serviceable compendium for journalists, civic reformers and all other persons bent on keeping close in touch with contemporary life. The Christian Science Monitor is one of 10 daily newspapers in the United States and England that are used for purposes of reference.

Some of the pressing ethical and religious problems involved in democratic education and a great free public school system like that of the United States are dealt with candidly and illuminatingly in William Hawley Smith's book "All the Children of All the People," published by the Macmillan company.

Rauschenbusch's book "Christianizing the Social Order" will not be published until the autumn.

"The Department Store," a novel translated from the German of Margaret Bohme, illustrates the modernity and realism of contemporary fiction.

One of the cleverest if not one of the noblest stories of American university life, Flaubert's "The Diary of a Freshman" is about to appear in a new edition. It depicts Harvard life.

A special Easter edition of Kathleen Norris's story "Mother" has been prepared.

James Schouler, for some time in the background as a writer, will emerge again soon with a seventh volume of his history of the United States, in which he will cover the administrations of Grant and Johnson.

It is creditable to American taste that a second edition of Tausig's classic "The Principles of Economics" should have been demanded so soon after publication of the first.

An interesting book for students of the slavery problem in the United States will be the one that ex-Secretary Herbert of the navy department has written on the abolition crusade and its consequences.

Clarence Deming, the well-known writer on educational affairs and financial topics, especially such as pertain to Yale and the state of Connecticut, has been engaged to write special articles on American financial conditions for the London Times.

No. 2 of Vol. 1 of the proceedings of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study has several articles that indicate the advisability of supporting the publication. The elaborate and careful study of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" by Prof. A. M. Sturtevant of Kansas University and the analysis of Selma Lagerlof's style by A. L. Elmquist of Northwestern University illustrate how much light is being cast on recent and contemporary Scandinavian literature by Americans whose tastes and inherited aptitudes turn them in that direction. Excellent critical notes on recent Scandinavian publications also are included.

The April Century is to have an article by William Watson on "The Muse in Exile," in which he will account for contemporary indifference to poetry.

Moffat, Yard & Co. announce a book by N. C. Fowler, Jr., of Boston, on "How to Get and Keep a Job."

Attack on the historicity of Jesus having been renewed by European and American scholars of a radical type, Shirley Jackson Case will soon issue, through the University of Chicago Press, a volume dealing thoroughly with the issue raised.

With the passing of Sarah Orne Jewett, depiction of rural life in Maine was left to be monopolized by Holman Day. Now a rival appears in Lucy Thurston Abbott, whose story, "Naomi of the Island," published by L. C. Page & Co., will make her known.

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW ENTERS LAST THREE DAYS OF EXHIBITION

With three more days of the commercial vehicle show at Mechanics building left for the public, the prospects of a large number of motor delivery wagons and trucks being added to those already in use in the cities and towns of New England are very bright. Monday is, as a rule, a quiet one from a show-point of view and yet the early afternoon attendance today was surprisingly good.

The first three days of the show last week were certainly all that could be desired either by the exhibitors or the management. This being the first show of its kind ever held in New England there was naturally considerable uncertainty as to how much success would attend it. This uncertainty has already been cleared up as all connected with it freely express that it has come up to their most sanguine expectations.

There is not a single type of vehicle in the show that has not received much attention from the visitors. From the light delivery wagon to the heavy and powerful truck, inquiries have been very frequent and many of them have resulted in the placing of orders. As an educational force the show is a great success.

Never before have there been collected at one show so many experts in the hauling of merchandise as are at present here. They are men who have not only made a study of the commercial vehicle in every detail and brought it up to its present high state of efficiency, but some of them have gone even further and made a careful study of the various problems entering into the distribution of every kind of merchandise from the little packages sold at the store to the big shipments of coal and manufactured goods. The result of this has already made itself felt, and it is little to be wondered at that many of the big business men of the city have devoted much time during the past three days to looking into this matter more thoroughly than ever before.

The accessory exhibits have been receiving fully as much attention during this show as they did in the pleasure vehicle week. This branch of the industry is an important one and much in the success of the commercial vehicle can be traced to the improvements which have been made by accessory manufacturers. Nothing is more conducive to the economic success of the motor truck than the tire. Great progress has been made by the manufacturers of these during the past 12 months and their exhibits this year are well worth careful examination.

Manager Carpenter of the Atterbury Company looks forward to a most successful year. The record being made by this concern, which has built only trucks for the last ten years, is most encouraging. Of the models being shown, perhaps the most interesting is the 20 passenger sight-seeing car, which is daily attracting crowds of spectators.

On the stage in Grand hall, where the Packard trucks are being shown, Manager Fred C. Graves said today of the 13 trucks on exhibition he has had repeat orders for all but three. Each of the first cars of these ten models have been in operation from one to two and one-half years, so that he feels this is one of his strongest selling points—good service.

For the next six days, including today, open house will be held by Meyer Jomasson & Co., in honor of their spring opening of outer garments for women, young girls and little girls. During this time the firm gives a public guarantee to fit customers perfectly or make to

TRIAL OF SERVETUS IS DESCRIBED BY LECTURER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The trial of Servetus was the subject chosen by Sir John Macdonell for the most recent of his lectures upon comparative legal procedure as illustrated by famous historical trials.

Servetus, he said, was combative, and self-confident. A wandering scholar with a mission of his own, he got, wherever he went, into trouble with the theologians, who detested one who was on the side neither of the reformers nor the Catholics, but thought them both benighted. In his self-confidence he had corresponded with Calvin, apparently with the wild hope of convincing him, but he only succeeded in arousing Calvin's antipathy. It is said that Calvin supplied the information which brought Servetus before the inquisition court at Venice. He was imprisoned there, but managed to escape, and went, of all places, to Geneva, where he was immediately arrested and put on his trial.

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the indictment and the various steps in the trial. The indictment, he said, contained a count for slander or libel of Calvin, which was probably introduced in order to bring the prisoner under the jurisdiction of the Geneva court. In the trial were remarkable changes and irregularities, generally in favor of the prosecution. It ended, as was inevitable, in the condemnation of the accused to suffer the extreme penalty. The fire was lighted on a high place at Champel, so that, as it was said at the time, the flames might be seen from afar. They have been visible ever since.

To the lawyer, said Sir John Macdonell, the trial from first to last seems an amazing medley; there are confusion and vacillation, denoting determination to obtain a conviction without clear perception of how this was to be done; first one prosecutor, then another, then

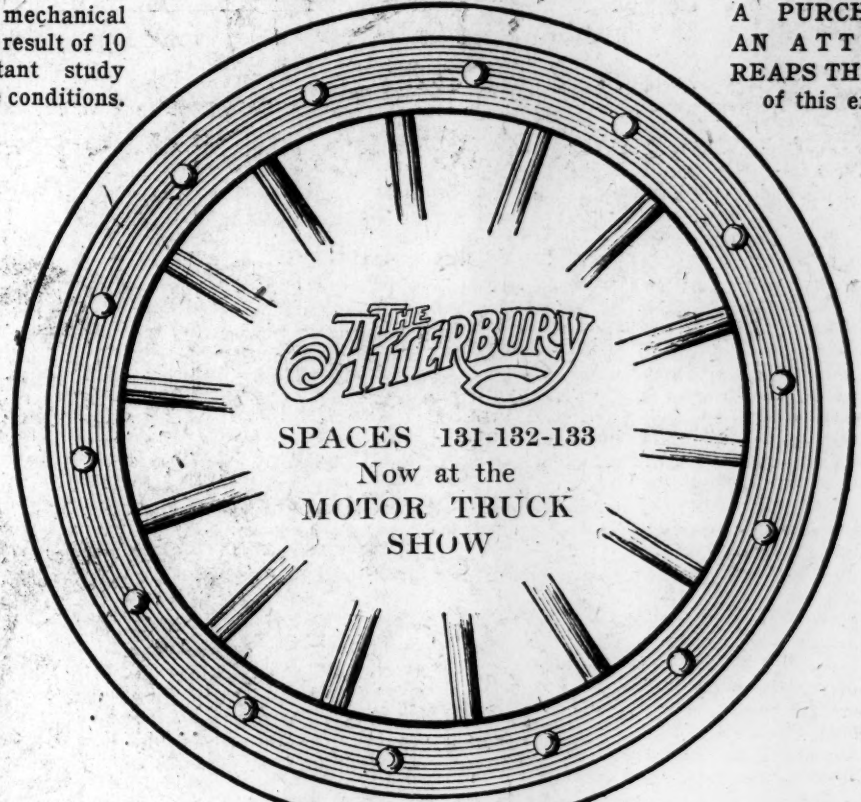
a third, and in the end Calvin, without any official position, dominating the proceedings. First one set of charges; these withdrawn or dropped without, as might be expected, a verdict or judgment of acquittal being pronounced in favor of the prisoner; then a new set of charges substituted; the arguments in court not closely confined to the issues thus raised, but allowed to wander into all sorts of theological discussions, and to degenerate into rude personalities; the court partly abdicating its functions and taking the opinions of various cities and individual pastors; Calvin at a critical point in the trial haranguing the people and denouncing the accused, and seeking to influence the referees or assessors by letters and otherwise. The sentence, too, not strictly founded on the charges, but vague and declamatory, and in it no clear finding as to any offenses committed within the territory of Geneva. It is hard to believe that a trained jurist, such as Calvin was, did not see that he had gained his end by irregular means.

A comparison between the trial of Socrates before the Heliastic tribunal at Athens and that of Servetus before the Geneva court is all to the honor of the former. The sentences of both courts were errors; but in the trial before the Athenian tribunal were none of the savage elements conspicuous in the other. In the theoretic democracy there may have been a higher standard, but the trial speaks of a lower life. There is no accepted test of civilization. The degree to which justice is carried out, the degree to which men are sensitive as to wrong-doing and desirous to right it, is as good a measure as any. If that be the test, a trial such as that of Servetus is a trial of the people among whom it takes place; and his condemnation is theirs also.

KEEP THIS FACT IN MIND

We lead in mechanical construction, result of 10 years' constant study under service conditions.

A PURCHASER OF AN ATTERBURY REAPS THE BENEFIT of this experience.



An ATTERBURY OWNER is OUR BEST SALESMAN

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The popularity of the Stetson hat has so increased that the Macular Parker Company of 400 Washington street has opened a department devoted exclusively to this make of men's hats. Their favor depends alike upon their style, quality and price. Style may be divided into two classes, that which follows the latest fancy to its most minute details, which alone is satisfactory to not a few men, and that which is on conservative lines, never adopting the wholly new, but conforming to it. Both kinds have their advocates among well-dressed men. Their choice is a matter of individual taste. The Stetson mark is to be found both on derbies and soft hats.

Beginning Saturday and continuing through Thursday those who are fond of beautiful pictures are invited to attend the exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher at the new art gallery of C. F. Libbie & Co., 507 Washington street. They will be placed at auction sale on Thursday and Friday afternoons, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Gallagher is a native of Boston and a resident of the West Roxbury district. He has been a frequent exhibitor in this city, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago and his paintings have been hung in the Paris Salon. In 1900 his "Foggy Weather" was the only New England water color that passed all juries for the Paris exposition. It is now the property of Thomas W. Lawson. Most of his work has been done out of doors, direct from nature, which gives it a touch of atmosphere or feeling. Mr. Gallagher has a keen eye for the picturesque and for color.

For the next six days, including today, open house will be held by Meyer Jomasson & Co., in honor of their spring opening of outer garments for women, young girls and little girls. During this time the firm gives a public guarantee to fit customers perfectly or make to

special measurements of the customer at regular price, any new suit, gown, coat, skirt or waist that is purchased, without extra charge. In other words, there will be no charge for alterations or special measurements during these six days. This is done for two reasons, to induce early purchases and to keep the entire staff of alteration workers busy from the beginning of the season. The stock is said to be the finest that has ever been exhibited by this firm.

Paris in Boston is the thought that dominates the spring opening of millinery beginning at Chandler & Co.'s on Tremont street, this morning. Creations oforgette, Paul Poirer, Lewis, Suzanne Talbot and other designers of Paris and London have been gathered together for the benefit of Boston women. There are the beautiful plumed picture hats for whichorgette is noted, the quaint and picturesque hats of Paul Poirer and the smart dress and semi-dress hats of Lewis, besides the adaptation of old court millinery by Suzanne Talbot. Paris has drawn upon the Directoire and Louis XVI. periods for her models and the results are delightful, while the English tailored and semi-dress hats are unusually small.

Not only is this exhibition of the newest models imported, but of hats that in point of style and quality of materials duplicate the imported and at about one-half the price.

The new colorings typify those of the courts of earlier periods. Among them are Gainsborough, water and night blues, cyclamen, cardinal pink, wistaria violet and lavender shades, metallic and iridescent effects, taupe and metallic grays, Russian and emerald greens, effective black and white and white and black combinations.

The assortment of outer apparel for the spring months is now complete. The presentation is of more than usual interest because just now are shown special models and individual pieces which will not be duplicated and that cannot be shown later. A feature for this week is being made of the silks for street and evening wear. Satins, brocades, chiffons, plain printed, and many fashioned with metal threads of gold and silver, are among them. Several hundred dress patterns are to be shown at prices half those of a month ago. The foreign satin is from Lyons and is of fine quality and has the soft chiffon finish.

The domestic satin is of the meteor type. In addition to being used for full dress, these silks are just the right kind for foundations for tunics and overdresses, as they are of the proper weight.

A lot of new Paris lingerie is being shown in the women's underwear department of C. F. Hoyer & Co. As it was bought at low prices in Paris it is being offered to the Boston public at similarly low prices. Gowns are of fine French cotton, nainsook and batiste in styles elaborate or more practical. Princess slips are as close fitting as the

new fashions make necessary. Some of them are simple and others elaborate. Combinations, chemises, petticoats, corset covers and drawers are to be had in these Paris makes.

This week marks the opening of spring models in corsets carried by this firm.

Although the city markets afford fresh fruits the year round, and those of the small towns are constantly extending their supplies of oranges, lemons, bananas and other fruits that have been plucked recently from their native stems, the canned fruits possess attractions of their own which make them a staple supply for the family table. Hunt's Quality Fruits are put up by the Hunt Bros. Company of 112 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., and represent the high grade fruit for which California is famed. The delicate flavor of the fresh fruit is not impaired by the use of lye in removing the skins, as is that of so many fruits put up for the market. They are carefully selected in the first place and are carefully prepared. They can be served just as they come from the can, or combined with other things into any number of delicious desserts.

An increase in demand of 1,000,000 pairs of corsets in one year is what is claimed for the Warner's rust proof corsets. These corsets have been known for years and now present the results of this long experience in style, comfort and durability. The corset of today is expected not merely to hold the flesh firm but to give the body certain lines that have been accepted as constituting the fashionable figure, and do it in such a way as to make the individual wearer have perfect comfort and freedom in the use of the muscles. The Warner corsets have been worked out on these very lines and in addition are rust proof. This is essential in warm weather when even slight exertion is liable to cause the body to throw off moisture. With proper care the corsets keep sweet and clean for a long time. The late makes are all fitted with double skirts which prevent the skirts of long models from tearing or stretching. The corsets are sold everywhere and come in different grades, from the inexpensive to those made of fine materials.

Chiffon taffetas in an assortment of the new colors, plain and changeable, and also in white, cream and black are being offered at the two New York stores of James McCreary & Co., at a reduction of over one third of their usual values.

The linen crash which is already being made into suits ready for the first warmth of the early summer, also has been marked down. This line is made of pure flax and is of Irish manufacture. It is shown in a complete range of spring shades, white and black. These linens have struck the popular fancy and will be seen a little later made up in different ways for all kinds of wear.

For tailored-made suits of a heavier sort are mixed heather suitings in new color combinations, and a spring weight of black broadcloth which has been sponged and shrunk. These, also, have been marked down in price.

THE BESSEMER

One Ton Truck, Price \$1800

Is the only car at the Boston Show selling under \$2500 that is equipped with self-starting device

"THE TRUCK THAT MADE RECORD OF SALES AT CHICAGO SHOW."

Bessemer Motor Truck Company
GROVE CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

President Taft Praises State's New Primary Law

(Continued from page one)

ecstasy of accumulation of capital and material development, there were those who could give time to the alleviation of poverty and hardship under which many were laboring, and to that kind of provision which a properly paternal government ought to furnish to prevent, as far as possible, the wrong done by man's inhumanity to man.

In the progressive legislation of these two kinds, the opportunity for reform by Congress is quite limited. Through its control of interstate commerce it can do much with railway corporations and with industrial enterprises that do an interstate commerce business, but up to this time the home of the corporation has been the state, and the creator of the corporation and its franchises has been the state government.

Then too the state comes closely into contact with the individual and confers their respective powers upon the county, the city, the township and the school district. The federal government touches the citizen only at intervals. The state and its municipal divisions are with him always, and the opportunity for improving general conditions by limitations of a police and hygienic character and the betterment and proper control of all the public utilities which go to serve general and individual comfort, are all within the proper office of the state legislature.

The restrictions upon corporate action, the supervision of corporate business, the control of the issuing of corporate stock, all these things, until the federal government shall assert its power with respect to interstate commerce corporations, remain with the states.

Glad for New Primary Law

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the state of Massachusetts on the fact that its legislature, even before the general election to which I refer was aroused in the country, had responded freely and sanely to the demands of the hour and had provided corporation laws that in many respects furnish guidance for laws on the same subjects in other states and in the nation. On what we may call humane and paternal legislation, moreover, there is no state that has better laws than Massachusetts.

You have recently passed what is called a "presidential primary law" for the election of delegates to the national conventions, upon which will fall the duty of selecting the presidential nominees of the respective parties. I have not had an opportunity critically to examine the new law, but I am sure, it makes proper provision to meet the obvious requirements. I am glad that you have done this.

The question of how delegates are to be elected to any political convention, or how nominees are to be selected by a party, was originally a matter of merely voluntary and party adjustment, but so important to the public at large did the character of the candidates to be selected by each party become, that the state has properly interfered so as to throw safeguards around the exercise, by all of those who belong to a party, of their privilege to have a voice in the choice of their party candidates.

I am not going to stop and discuss in detail the question of direct primary

elections, their uses and abuses. I think every one will admit, however, that in order that they may accomplish the good they are intended to accomplish, they should be safeguarded by effective provision as to the party eligibility of voters who participate in them, and by penal provisions securing conformity to such rules of eligibility and honest casting and counting of the ballots.

I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a voluntary primary outside the law, known by its informal character as a "soap box" primary, is worse than none; for it gives full opportunity to the ineligible electors of the other party to cast unfair votes and without the sanction and safeguard of penal provisions in respect to casting and counting the ballots, is an open avenue for fraud and violence.

Wherever full and fair notice of the election can be given, wherever adequate election safeguards can be thrown around to protect a preferential primary for the presidency, wherever the constitution of the state permits its being made applicable to the present election, I favor it and welcome it.

Control by People Explained

It is eminently appropriate that in every election and in the discussion of all issues that affect the republic we should discuss and hear much of the popular will and of the rights of the people. This is a government based on popular control. We believe that as the government is constituted its popular character is essential to its endurance and its service of the highest interests of the people; but it is impossible for all the people to take direct part in all governmental functions. They must be represented by competent persons to carry out their general will.

By the marvelous statesmanship and foresight of as able a body of men as ever lived, we were provided with a federal constitution based upon an experience of what was practically free and independent government in this country for 100 years previous, and that constitution has served us well. It has furnished the model for state governments in the division into three independent branches of the legislative, the executive and the judicial, and it has given us the bill of rights which up to this time has been everywhere recognized as inviolable.

That bill of rights was for the purpose of protecting the individual against the government, of protecting a minority of the electorate against a ruling majority, and of protecting the non-voting majority of the whole people against usurpation by a majority of those who have the right to vote.

In other words, our government was a government of the people, for the people, by a representative part of the people, under a fundamental compact which has vindicated its wisdom, its equity and its utility, in the growth of our country under its beneficent provisions from a struggling 3,000,000 on the Atlantic coast to a nation continent wide of 90,000,000. The government is not founded on the proposition that the people in one expression or by one vote can not make mistakes. On the contrary, there is evidence in the constitution and in its checks and balances, that the people of that day, as well as the people of this, recognized the fact that they should be under self-imposed restraints to prevent the possibly detrimental effect of momentary and impulsive action.

On the other hand, of course, the pole star of our government is the will of the people, declared and ascertained after full opportunity for knowledge and deliberation.

"Let People Rule"

We all concede that the operation of elections and the operations of government are not perfect, and are sometimes subject to corrupt influences and control, and that it is the part of patriotism to remove, as far as possible, the obstacles which prevent honest primaries, honest elections and the honest administration of the government in the interest of the people; but the continued iteration and reiteration of the proposition, "Let the people rule," if it has any significance at all, and is intended otherwise than to flatter the people, is intended to be a reflection on the government that we have had down to the present time.

Now in spite of all the corruption, in spite of all the machine politics, in spite of every defect in operation of our government that can be pointed out, I do not hesitate to say that the history of the last 125 years shows that the people have ruled. They have been defeated at times by corrupt and corrupting influences. Congresses and legislatures may have been halted by subterranean methods in carrying out what the people desire, but in the end, under our present constitution and our present laws, we have had a really popular government.

I don't say that we can't make it better. I don't say that we may not remove some obstacles by which corruption or machine methods may be minimized, but what I do say is that the cry that the people do not rule and are not in control, or an intimation to that effect, does not do justice to the American people or their history, and holds us up to the world-at-large in a light which does not do us justice.

Certainly there is nothing in the growth of this country from the adoption of the constitution until now, or within the last 20 or 30 years, that justifies any attack upon our structure of government, or any sapping of the foundations that have stood so firmly and upon which our whole popular civilization has been reared.

I am not an apologist for corrupt or machine methods, or of any means of defeating the will of the people, but I

am in favor of maintaining our self-respect and of doing justice to ourselves and our people in what we have accomplished. Really progressive legislation of course commends itself to every lover of his people and his country, when it is adapted to remedying the defects of our present system or alleviating or ameliorating our oppressed or our unfortunate, or when it tends to perfect in any way the equality of opportunity.

That is the purpose of our government and civilization. But we have made progress. We are going to make more, and we are a happier people today, considering our numbers, than ever before. We shall continue to grow in happiness if we do not destroy those guarantees and that constitution and that kind of conservative, progressive government which has facilitated real progress to this point and makes future permanent progress possible.

The occasion for these remarks is the attack upon our judiciary and the proposal by judicial recall, or recall of judicial decisions, to destroy its independence and thus to take away from the arch of government, the keystone. I deny that there is in the decisions of the courts, or the character of the judges, or the result of litigation, that which justifies such a radical innovation. I am not unmindful of the necessity for judicial reform, but that depends not upon changing the character of the judges, but upon the change of procedure, the expedition of judgments, and the reduction of the expense of litigation.

Those things must be the result of hard detailed work by men willing to accomplish reforms without spectacular reward. The great body of our judges are learned, upright, patriotic men. It is entirely possible to provide for the removal of those who are not by proper procedure before a tribunal in which the accused judge shall have a hearing. It is not necessary to limit the ground of removal to high crimes and misdemeanors; it can be extended to incompetence, neglect, or any demonstrated departure from judicial duty; but let us have a hearing. Let us have an impartial tribunal and let us not take away that priceless and indispensable quality in the judiciary—its independence.

One can easily discover a tendency in modern politics to exalt above the written law and above the written constitution what is called "popular will" as if that were a higher law to which we must all admit allegiance and, by obeying it, ignore or transgress statutory and constitutional limitation.

This heresy is not stated exactly in the form of an assertion that judges and others are to ignore statutes and constitutions because of a conflicting popular will; but it is in the more insidious proposition that plain construction of the statute or of the constitution is to be defeated and a strained and otherwise impossible construction put upon the language of the statute or constitution, in deference to what is supposed to be the popular will.

There is no rule for ascertaining what this popular will is, except the observation and imagination of the person who is appealing to it. Let me give an instance in a western state. A governor asked a legislature to make immediately applicable a law which by the expressed words of the constitution could not be made applicable earlier than 90 days after its passage.

After declaring that the proposed law was a good thing and in the interest of the people, and that if it was a good thing, it ought to have immediate effect, he says:

"Whatever is right is constitutional. In the past there has been an unfortunate tendency on the part of some courts and corporation lawyers to resort to constitutional interpretations, supervenient or otherwise, that stand between the people and their moral rights. Better courts and better lawyers now regard the constitution as being broad and elastic enough to cover and warrant what is right and especially when there is no dispute as to the right. Abraham Lincoln said: 'The life of this nation is greater than any constitution.'"

It is impossible to escape the meaning of such a view, and that is that the plain construction of the constitution is to be perverted because it is thought that the people at present would prefer not to be subject to the limitation contained in the constitution lawfully adopted. The words of Lincoln have no application. It is not true that "whatever is right is constitutional" unless the declaration of the right is contained in the constitution; or is not forbidden by it.

The popular will, to be effective and controlling, must be embodied in statutory enactment or constitutional law. It is not left to the executive of state or nation, or to the judge on the bench, whether state or federal, to decide what is right when there is law declaring what is right on the statute book. The law is the guide of the judge and the Governor and the individual opinion as to whether the law is good or not. This is a government of law, not of changing economic and political theories of judicial or executive officers when these theories are in conflict with the express letter of the law.

Propositions of that sort are dangerous because they put the ship of state on a sea of troubles, without a rudder. They destroy that respect for constituted authority that is essential to well-ordered liberty. The strength of the government and the strength of the judiciary must rest ultimately on the confidence of the people in their integrity.

Irresponsible assaults upon either in intemperate language or on baseless assumptions of corruption or bias, or incompetency, made by those whose statements have influence with any part

of the people are a serious menace to enduring government.

At the conclusion of the President's address he was escorted to the council chamber, where an informal reception was held. Governor Foss and General Champlin, head of the Taft League of Massachusetts, introduced a number of prominent men to the chief executive. Among them were:

Former Governor John L. Bates, James H. Vahey, Dr. John Coughlin of Fall River, Atty. Gen. James M. Swift, Adm. Gen. Gardner M. Pearson and Sherman L. Whipple. When the hand shaking was over, Mayor Fitzgerald, who was of the party, proposed that they "now leave for the next place."

"Where are we going to next?" inquired the President.

"We're going to the Pilgrim Publicity Association," replied the mayor.

"Oh, I want something to eat," said the President. "I want something to eat, I'm hungry."

The President was then informed by Mayor Fitzgerald that the party was going to the Georgian hotel as guests of the Pilgrim Publicity Association for luncheon.

On being introduced to the President, Attorney-General Swift congratulated him on his speech. "I am very glad to have your approval," said the President, smiling, "as you are a lawyer, while I am now a politician."

The party then went into the Governor's office, where the President was photographed with Mayor Fitzgerald standing at his right and Governor Foss at his left.

The President was introduced to the Governor's two stenographers and chatted with them for a few moments, saying that he had observed that a large proportion of the hard work of public men is placed upon their stenographers. The party then left the State House by way of the Mt. Vernon street arcade. In front of the State House an immense throng was waiting to view the President.

MR. TAFT HAS NEW PEACE PLAN HE TELLS BAY STATE ADVOCATES

President Taft has a well defined plan for further action along international peace lines, following the recent action of the Senate in ratifying the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France after they had been shorn of the features for which he contended, he told Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, the Rev. Dr. James L. Tryon and Samuel B. Capen, directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society, at a conference at the Hotel Somerset today.

Following a long conference the President assured his visitors that he would not let the temporary defeat in the Senate make him quit. He said he has a well defined plan for further action along the same lines, but that these plans were not ready for publication, but he said he hoped to start action on them immediately upon the return of Secretary Knox from South America.

This meeting was a part of the program which began at 7 o'clock this morning when President Taft reached Boston.

One of the features of the President's morning program was the breakfast given to him at the Somerset. Nearly 200 men participated in it.

Three hundred men cheered President Taft as he took his seat among them at the Boston City Club for breakfast. David F. Tilley, president of the club, introduced Samuel J. Elder, as the master of ceremonies.

Mr. Elder, in presenting the President, hailed him as the next President and as an executive upholding the constitution, law and traditions of the United States. He referred facetiously to the progressives and their methods, at which President Taft smiled.

There was prolonged applause when the President rose to respond. He said he was deeply touched by the reception and referred to the Bay state as the home of his ancestors.

Mr. Taft confined himself to a few such sentiments as these. He told his hosts that as he had prepared two formal addresses for the day nothing serious was to be expected from him at this time. In a few minutes he had ended, was given another round of cheers and was on his way to the city's breakfast at the Hotel Somerset.

Mayor Fitzgerald arrived unattended at the Boston City Club and went upstairs to meet the President.

Those at the head of the breakfast table were President Taft, D. E. Tilley, Mayor Fitzgerald, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, F. W. Estabrook, George H. Lyman, Rev. Samuel Bushnell, George H. Doty, Asa P. French, Secretary Hilles, Samuel J. Elder, Patrick O'Loughlin, Samuel L. Powers, Gen. Edgar R. Champlin, Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, Edwin U. Curtis, E. C. Mansfield, E. G. Graves, James O. Lyford, Thomas L. Walsh, Frank H. Haynes, Guy Murchie, George Barnard, George S. Smith, Gus J. Karger, R. L. Jervis, W. W. Mischler, Joseph Murphy, James D. Gill, P. Frank Packard, G. W. Barron, Robert E. Green, Capt. Stephen S. Wise, E. A. Filene, James Sloan, Jr., Col. Glines, L. G. Wheeler, John D. Long.

More than 150 men sat down at the breakfast at the Somerset. At the head table were President Taft, Mayor Fitzgerald and these guests: Governor Foss, Lieutenant-Governor Luce, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Col. Adam Slaker, Edwin U. Curtis, Richard C. MacLaurin, the Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, P. O'Loughlin, John

J. Attridge, Capt. DeWitt Coffman, Edward C. Mansfield, Brig.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

Other invited guests were:

Dr. James Alexander, Walter I. Badger, Walter Ballantine, F. E. Baker, William L. Barnard, Edward P. Barry, John L. Bates, Tilton S. Bell, Alvin E. Bliss, Adm. F. T. Bowles, Thomas F. Boyce, Charles M. Bryant, Timothy J. Buckley, Herbert P. Callahan, Francis M. Carroll, Maj. William J. Casey, Edgar R. Champlin, the Rev. M. J. Candelari, Charles H. Cole, Charles J. Collins, T. J. Falvey, Thomas J. Fennell, William F. Fitzgerald, H. E. Fletcher, Asa P. French, E. D. Frothingham, James A. Gallivan, Dr. William J. Gallivan, William G. Gavin, A. J. Goetting, Fred S. Gore, Edward G. Graves, Samuel A. Green, J. E. Griffin, Matthew Hale, the Rev. F. W. Hamilton, L. M. Hammond, Thomas N. Hart, Martin Hays, the Rev. G. Heath, Alfred Hemenway, Richard J. Lane, John P. Leahy, William A. Leahy, Dr. Thomas F. Leach, J. P. Lomasney, John D. Long, John J. Lydon, George H. Lyman, Rev. F. W. MacCarthy, John R. McCarthy, Leo F. McDonough, Daniel J. McDonald, John D. McDonald, Felix W. McFetrick, John D. McFetrick, A. McGregor, Daniel V. McLean, William S. McNary, W. F. McQuillen, A. P. McQuibben, the Rev. T. J. Pelletier, Andrew J. Peters, Edward J. Powers, James E. Powers, Samuel L. Powers, Joseph Quincy, Michael J. Reddy, Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, U. S. A., Louis K. Rourke, Joseph A. Ryan, W. S. Schuster, John F. Scully, B. J. Shaughnessy, A. Shuman, Joseph Siegel, Charles H. Slater, F. T. Henry, J. D. Smith, M. P. Smart, Edward D. Collins, Walter L. Collins, J. Randolph Colledge, John A. Connelley, Joseph A. Conroy, John J. Creed, Robert E. Cunniff, James M. Curley, Joseph S. Cushing, Joseph A. Denison, John H. Dowd, Arthur W. Dolan, Alfred W. Donnan, Edward J. Dunn, Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn, Samuel J. Elder, David F. Tilley, M. J. Hillman, C. E. Wingate, Dudley M. Holman, Richard S. Howard, Forrest P. Hull, H. B. Humphreys, John E. A. Hussey, James Hunsdale, Charles H. Jones, R. L. Jervis, Rev. R. J. Johnson, Gus F. Karger, John J. Kennan, Eben S. Keith, Andrew R. Kelley, John W. Kelley, Thomas J. Keeney, Albert E. Kerrigan, John C. Kiley, William B. Kinney, Edward J. Knapton, John B. Martin, Joseph A. Maynard, John H. Means, Nicholas J. Moran, J. P. Morrison, messenger to President Taft, W. W. Mischler, J. F. Mitchell, Pres. Lemuel H. Murlin, John J. Murray, Patrick R. Murphy, William F. Murray, George H. Newhall, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Denis O'Connell, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, P. O'Loughlin, George E. Smith, Harry N. Stearns, John J. Sullivan, Thomas Taft, David F. Tilley, Oliver Hinkham, Rev. J. Todd, Rev. James T. Troy, J. J. Twomey, Rev. M. E. Twomey, Sherman L. Whipple, David L. Witte, George R. White, R. L. Whitman, C. E. L. Winship, A. L. Winship.

President Taft came to Boston to help celebrate the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of this city by General Howe and his British soldiers.

Arriving at the South station on the Federal express at 7:12 o'clock this morning with Charles D. Hilles, his secretary, Maj. T. D. Rhoads and the secret service men, he was met by the special committees from the Boston City Club and the Irish Charitable Society, of which W. T. A. Fitzgerald is chairman; Capt. Stewart W. Wise and Capt. Henry D. Crowley of the Governor's staff.

The President's private car was on the end of the train and as he came out on the rear platform he raised his hat to the several hundred cheering persons gathered on the platforms. The two automobiles for the presidential party were waiting alongside the car.

Shaking hands with the reception committee and David F. Tilley, president, Samuel J. Elder, vice-president, and Prof. C. W. Doten, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Boston City Club, the President again tipped his hat and stepped into his car.

Mr. Elder took the seat on the left of President Taft and Mr. Hilles and Major Rhoads sat in front. The secret service men occupied the second machine. The two automobiles rolled out into the street midway and thence to the station through a lane of people who cheered the President as he passed. Preceded by the police auto about 12 machines passed along Summer street into Washington, up Temple place, into Tremont, up Park and down Beacon street to the City Club quarters.

Addison L. Winship, civic secretary; Samuel L. Powers, Gen. Edgar R. Champlin and Frederick H. Fay of the City Club shook hands with the President at the entrance and the party passed in.

Mr. Noble took the seat on the left of President Taft and Mr. Hilles and Major Rhoads sat in front. The secret service men occupied the second machine.

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POSTAL CLERKS URGE 8-HOUR LAW

NEW YORK—Two thousand members of the New York Postoffice Clerks Association met at Carnegie Lyceum on Sunday to demand the enactment of Congressman Reilly's bill now before Congress for an eight-hour day for post-office clerks. Congressman Reilly said: "I am confident that the bill will go through. It affects 60,000 letter carriers and clerks. I expect that the bill will be taken up by the House of Representatives at the end of this week."

ENGINE EXPLODES IN ROUNDHOUSE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Fourteen men are known to have been slain and a score injured today when the explosion of a locomotive boiler wrecked the roundhouse of the Southern Pacific railroad here.

The police officials assert that they suspect some outside cause as being responsible for the explosion and have started an investigation.

COAL FOR ROUND TRIP CARRIED

NEW YORK—In view of the scarcity of coal in Great Britain, due to the strike, the liner Columbia, which sailed Sunday for Glasgow, carried 3500 tons of fuel, sufficient to take her across the Atlantic and back.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S TOUR

FARGO, N. D.—Senator La Follette started today on the final stretch of his campaign. He spoke at Minot and at Devil's Lake.

SOUTH BOSTON IN BIG PARADE STARTS DAY'S CELEBRATION

South Boston is today celebrating the evacuation of Boston by the British. This is considered the greatest celebration that the Peninsular district has ever had because it is the first time that a President of the United States has been here to see it, or even to set foot on the historic ground that constitutes its setting.

The review of the parade this afternoon at Independence square by President Taft, who reached Boston this morning, is a feature such as never before attended the Evacuation day ceremonies.

The ringing of bells and firing of salutes at 8 a. m. marked the beginning of the program. Clubs and organizations in all parts of the district thrice open their doors early to hold open house all day. There were many ceremonies in many places and of many kinds.

As early as 11 o'clock squads of gayly uniformed men began to appear on the streets—hurry toward Dorchester avenue and Columbia road from which point the big parade started.

William S. McNary, M. V. M., chief marshal of the parade, was at his headquarters early this morning.

The route of the parade is: Dorchester avenue to Dorchester street, to East Fourth street, to G street, to Thomas park, around the park to East Sixth street, to H street, to East Fourth street, to I street, to East Eighth street, to K street, to East Sixth street, to L street, to East Fourth street, to Farragut road, to East Broadway, to West Broadway, to Dorchester avenue, which is the point of dismissal.

After the parade Mr. Taft goes to Dorchester to present the cup to the winner of the Marathon race and to participate in the opening of the Dorchester Club on Talbot avenue.

Following meetings with the members of the Taft League of Massachusetts, the President will sit down to dine with the Irish Charitable Society at 6 p. m. at the Hotel Somerset. Upwards of 900 persons will be at this dinner, which marks the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the association. President Taft will make a speech.

Mr. Taft will call later in the evening on the Boston Bank Officers' Association at dinner in Symphony hall, and from there go to the dinner of the Boston Paper Manufacturers Association in the Vendome. The Yale Club of Boston is to have the President afterward at its annual dinner at the Algonquin Club.

He leaves Boston for New Hampshire tomorrow, but will be back here for a few hours on Wednesday.

HENRY C. NOBLE PASSES AWAY

Henry C. Noble, connected with the firm of E. T. Redmond & Co., real estate brokers, 68 Devonshire street, was taken from an elevated car at the South station this morning and passed away later. Mr. Noble resided at 11 Bellevue street, Dorchester, was treasurer of the Channing Club, a civil war veteran and well-known in Masonic circles.

Nine hundred people out of a thousand consult

THE ADVERTISING NEWS

of their favorite newspaper when they are ready to buy home needs, things to eat, things to wear or things to enjoy.

They have formed the habit of depending upon their newspaper for illustrations, descriptions and prices of the things they want, so that shopping and buying have become largely a matter of asking to see such and such an article which was advertised. On the other hand, a great many people of means, while not having immediate need for things they see advertised, are induced to buy many articles they see offered in the public prints because they can get them on frequent occasions at attractive prices. Experienced advertisers have learned how the buying public has come to read the advertising news with as close attention as it reads the other parts of a daily newspaper, and the response they get from regular contact with buyers is the main support of their business and the biggest part of their trade.

Of course, experienced advertisers have learned which newspapers to use. The high-grade concern and good business house know they must use mediums of like caliber. A good, clean newspaper is read by well-to-do people and representative readers, and this class is 100 per cent buyers.

The *MONITOR* is serving the large and small advertiser who has something useful, superior in quality and reasonable in price, very well. Old patrons stay with us and new ones are being added daily. They use the paper because it not only gets business, but a very desirable class of customers as well.

Keep posted on the *MONITOR'S* advertising news daily. The buyer knows that the *MONITOR* accepts only clean and trustworthy advertising, and that he will find what he sees advertised in the *MONITOR* as represented.



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car

The four main factors of safety in a motor car are: Frame, wheels, steering connections, brakes. These factors of safety you can examine on any car. We ask that you compare the Chalmers with other cars on this big feature of safety.

McWHITTEN-GILMORE CO. 907 BOYLSTON ST.

PATUXENT RIVER TO SUPPLY WATER FOR WASHINGTON

ELLCOTT CITY, Md.—Government engineers have nearly completed a survey along the Little Patuxent river, in Howard county, with a view of supplying Washington with water.

The survey begins at the iron bridge which is several miles up stream. It is proposed to straighten the banks and erect a dam about 180 feet high, so as to form a reservoir from which the water will be conveyed through tubes to the capital city. The project when completed will cost between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

It is stated that the government will reimburse the owners of mills on this river for loss of water by furnishing them with extra steam power until the dam and reservoir are completed.

As there is considerable meadowland up the stream which, it is claimed, will be affected, arrangements will have to be made to protect them from damaging overflows.

It will also be necessary to make higher the several small bridges which cross the stream from the Howard county side into Prince George's and Montgomery counties. This expense is to be borne by the government.

MAHLON PITNEY TAKES SEAT ON SUPREME BENCH

WASHINGTON—Mahlon Pitney, former chancellor of New Jersey, took his seat on the supreme court bench today with the usual formalities. He was assigned the seat on the extreme left of Chief Justice White, adjoining Justice Van De Vanter. Mrs. Pitney and children and other relatives of the new associate justice were present.

Upon ascending the bench Justice Van De Vanter shook hands with Justice Pitney, and the other justices bowed. Justice Pitney succeeds the late Justice John M. Harlan. He is the fifth justice of the court appointed by President Taft.



JAMAICA OUTDOOR PARADISE

You are sure to enjoy Jamaica from the sheer delight of living out of doors. There is no lovelier spot for an Easter holiday. There is no better time to go than NOW.

This island paradise is reached by our big, new, magnificent appointed steamers sailing every Wednesday and Saturday from New York. They touch there both ways on their 22-Day Cruise to Colon and the Panama Canal. \$135 covers everything on this cruise except what you may spend in sightseeing ashore, or you can go to Jamaica and back for \$85.50. Additional weekly service from Boston to Limon, Costa Rica.

While in Jamaica stay at the new Hotel Titchfield, Port Antonio, or the Myrtlebank, Kingston.

24-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, \$140.00.

United Fruit Company STEAMSHIP SERVICE (5) BOSTON NEW YORK Long Wharf. 17 Battery Pl. Or Any Authorized Ticket or Tourist Agent

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool LACONIA March 26, April 20, May 18, June 28. FRANKONIA April 16, May 14, June 11, July 9. Tel. Fort Hill 4000. /126 STATE ST

JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool LACONIA March 26, April 20, May 18, June 28. FRANKONIA April 16, May 14, June 11, July 9. Tel. Fort Hill 4000. /126 STATE ST

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Through the office of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes a sale has just been consummated for the owner, Ellen L. Hemenway, to the Thomas E. Proctor estate, which takes title for investment of the premises at 793 Boylston street, near Fairfield street, Back Bay, occupied by the Walker-Gordon milk laboratories. There is a ground area of 2012 square feet assessed for \$45,100, which is included in the total assessment of \$57,000.

A sale has just been completed and placed on record by the John P. Webster estate fronting Bickerstaff street near Norway street that means another five-story stone and faced brick improvement for the Back Bay district. The 5100 square feet of land is assessed for about \$9000. Plans are being finished up by F. A. Norcross and will cost upwards of \$100,000 and building operations will begin April 1. Jacob I. Nelson is the buyer.

Another transfer of vacant land in the Back Bay is from Washington B. Thomas and another to Walter L. Van Kleeck, fronting on Bickerstaff street between Astor and Norway streets. It contains 9502 square feet and is assessed for \$9500.

Agreements have been signed for the sale of the estate at 31 to 33 Commercial street from Edmund H. Talbot and Henry Wheeler, trustees, to J. Murray Howe. The property is between Clinton and South Market streets and consists of a 5 1/2-story brick and stone building on 2500 square feet of land.

It is assessed for \$700,000, of which \$80,000 is on the land. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. de B. Boardman were the brokers in the transaction.

Agreement papers have just been signed for the sale of another mercantile structure, five stories high built of brick and granite, situated 58 and 60 South street, at Essex street, in the midst of the leather interests. The buyer is the Perkins Institution, and the present owner J. Murray Howe. The property is assessed for \$82,000 which includes 2000 square feet of land carrying \$62,000 of the assessment. John W. Dunlop was the broker in this transaction.

J. Murray Howe has also signed agreements to sell Thomas G. Washburn his holdings at 40 Central wharf, being a 4 1/2-story brick business house, corner of Atlantic avenue, assessed for \$15,200. There are 1371 square feet of land that carries \$11,700 of this amount.

The Leonard R. Cutler estate has taken title to an improved property, numbered 58 Temple street, near Derne street, West End, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick building on 1240 square feet of land, purchased from George A. Darling and assessed for \$13,800. The land value of \$8600 is included.

Celia Urofsky has been investing in another parcel of West End property, being a 4-story and basement brick on 997 square feet of land, located 12 Billerica street, near Causeway street. The entire taxed value is \$7200, of which the land carries \$2700. Samuel Gillman conveyed title.

JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

Final papers were passed at the registry of deeds today in the transfer from Lena R. Finlay to Louis J. & Charles E. Walters of the firm of Walters Brothers, builders, on two lots of land situated on Paul Gore street, Jamaica Plain. The new owners have already commenced the erection of two colonial style three-family houses on the premises. Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain represented the purchasers and William A. E. Finlay the grantors. The lots contain 2500 square feet each, and are assessed for 60 cents a foot.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
John P. Webster et al. to Jacob I. Nelson, Bickerstaff and Norway sts.; d.; \$11,730.
Louisville V. F. Jones et al. to James E. Jones, Tremont and West Canton sts.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
James E. Jones to Louisville V. F. Jones, Tremont and West Canton sts.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
Bernard Davis et al. to Arthur S. Lewis, Peterborough and Kilmarnock sts.; q.; \$1.
George A. Darling to Leonard R. Cutler, Temple st.; q.; \$1.
Samuel Gillman to Celia Urofsky, Billerica st.; q.; \$1.
Washington B. Thomas et al. to Walter L. Van Kleeck, Bickerstaff st.; q.; \$1.
Walter L. Van Kleeck et al. to Marlborough Real Estate Trust, Bickerstaff st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
John J. O'Connor to Barbara Hoppe, Perkley Institution and Mass. School for the Blind to Francis J. Krane et ux., E. Fifth st.; q.; \$1.
Annie Metz to Ursula O. Squares, I st.; w.; \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Sarah T. Pendergast, gdn., to Mary F. Stevens, London st.; d.; \$1000.
Mary E. O'Donnell to Myer Brass, Paris st.; q.; \$1.
Mary T. Foley to Abraham Flinkelstein, Chelsea st.; q.; \$1.
Peter Shortall to Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust, Wordsworth st.; q.; \$1.
Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust to Alice M. Shortall, Wordsworth st.; rel.; \$1.
ROXBURY
Frank E. Green et al. to William J. Stober, Warren st.; d.; \$1.
United States Tr. Co., tr., to William J. Stober, Warren st.; d.; \$1.
Flora E. Armstrong to William J. Stober, Warren st.; q.; \$1.
William J. Stober to Commonwealth Lodge, No. 19, K. P. Building Association, Warren st.; q.; \$1.
Joseph F. Warren et al. to Charles R. McKay, Marcella and Center sts., Fort Ave. and proposed st.; 4 lots; q.; \$1.
Charles R. McKay to Joseph F. Warren et al., Marcella and Center sts., Fort Ave. and proposed st.; 4 lots; q.; \$1.
Samuel Berkowitz et al. to Max Greenbaum, Brookledge and Hutchings sts.; q.; \$1.
Max Greenbaum to George C. Morton et al., Brookledge st.; q.; \$1.
Max Greenbaum to Bennett Rockman, Hutchings st.; q.; \$1.
Franklin King et al., Midge, Luke C. Mac-

ATLANTA IS TO HAVE BUREAU TO CONDUCT MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta is to have a bureau of municipal research.

Experts from New York, where such a bureau has been in successful operation for six years, will come to Atlanta to organize the bureau.

For the time being, it is planned, the local bureau will be operated under the supervision of that in New York, but, after a time, it will become separate. When this time comes, the experts from New York will either remain here permanently or others, who have been well trained, will be secured.

The decision to establish this bureau was made at a recent meeting of the committee of the chamber of commerce on municipal research, held at the Capital City Club. Dr. W. H. Allen, the founder of the New York bureau, explained the working of the bureau.

Dr. Allen showed that many of the complex problems facing a municipality the size of New York have been satisfactorily solved by the bureau. Experts in every department of the city government are now in the employ of the bureau, and these men devote their time to studying the ever-changing conditions, and how to meet them.

New York, it is said, saved upward of \$5,000,000 last year as a result of the work of the bureau, while Philadelphia, where a bureau under the supervision of that in New York was formed several years ago, made an almost equally remarkable record.

The bureau does for the city officials work which they themselves have not the time to do; it studies methods in other cities, and where improvements are found, these methods are recommended. The bureau attempts to see that each department of the city administrative force is properly equipped to do its work.

Dr. Allen said that he knew nothing of existing conditions first-hand, but assumed that the same conditions obtained here as are to be generally found in cities of this size. He said: "A bureau of municipal research avoids waste to the city by studying the city's needs and making investigations as to whether or not the city is getting what she is paying for. This investigation, too, would be made by an expert, and the facts given not only to the city officials, but to the public generally, if desired."

FUR TRADE BREAKS RECORD

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—San Angelo hide and fur buyers report the biggest business in pelts this winter than ever before. The supply was received from the wild Pecos country, mainly.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	March 19
*Alcoa, for Naples-Trieste	March 20
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	March 20
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	March 20
*Roma, for Naples	March 21
*Fagnone, for Havre	March 21
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	March 21
*Perugia, for Naples	March 22
*Kursk, for Rotterdam	March 22
*Prins Oskar, for Philadelphia	March 22
*America, for New York	March 22
*Sailings from Bremen	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	March 19
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	March 20
*Sailings from Antwerp	
Menominee, for Boston	March 21
Finland, for New York	March 21
*Sailings from Havre	
Florida, for New York	March 22
La Savie, for New York	March 22
*Sailings from New York	
Niagara, for New York	March 20
*Sailings from Rotterdam	
Nordam, for New York	March 23
Ryndam, for New York	March 23
*Sailings from Genoa	
Verona, for New York	March 19
Berlin, for New York	March 21
*Sailings from London	
Saxonia, for New York	March 19
*Sailings from Copenhagen	
United States, for New York	March 21

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND	
*Manchuria, for Hongkong	March 19
*Honolulu, for Honolulu	March 20
*Chiyu Maru, for Hongkong	March 20
*Sailings from Seattle	
*Makura, for Sydney	March 20
*Proteus, for Hongkong	March 20
*Sailings from Hongkong	
*Lucifer, for Manila	March 20
*Sailings from Tacoma	
Proteus, for Hongkong	March 19
*Sailings from Vancouver	
Makura, for Sydney	March 20
*Sailings from Hongkong	
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	March 21
Persia, for San Francisco	March 21
Tamha Maru, for Seattle	March 21
*Sailings from Yokohama	
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	March 19
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	March 20
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	March 20
Kankaku Maru, for Seattle	March 21
*Sailings from Honolulu	
Lurline, for San Francisco	March 19
Sierra, for San Francisco	March 20
Whiteline, for San Francisco	March 21
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	March 21
*Sailings from Sydney	
Maitai, for San Francisco	March 20
*Carries U. S. mail.	

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23

Mails for	Conveyed by	at Boston P. O.	Supplementary
Azores Islands and Madeira, specially addressed for Italy, via Ponta Delgada	Canopic	Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	Lusitania	Tuesday, 1:30 p.m. 3 p.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	Adm. Dewey	Wednesday, 4:00 p.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	Spain	Wednesday, 9:00 p.m. 10 p.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	Spain	Friday, 8:00 a.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	Olympic	Friday, 9:00 p.m. 10 p.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe	A. W. Perry	Saturday, 11:00 a.m.	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Sado Maru	Thursday, 21:30 p.m.	
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	Friday, 22:30 p.m.	
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Sierra	Monday, 25:30 p.m.	
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Nile	Monday, 25:30 p.m.	
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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

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HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside av., Jam. Plain.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

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NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for yours old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. BRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st., Rm. 217.

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GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Nail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Wistar st., Room 31.

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MASONIC and O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARRIOTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., rm. 33, Tel. B. B. 1000.

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"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR PLEASE." NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

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M. A. CARDER, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. 53 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5000 B. B.

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LEROY W. DAVIS, PIANO TUNING, 5 Wallen st., Dorchester. Tel. 3484-W. Volving, regulating and repairing. Best of references. Formerly with Steinert & Sons.

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LOWEST PRICE IN NEW ENGLAND. Call or send for price list. JOHN F. TABER, 181 FRIEND ST.

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IF YOU HAVE a book to print or want printing out of the ordinary see GRIF-FITH STILLINGS PRESS, 308 Congress st., Boston. Tel. Main 5090.

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OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

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RUBBER STAMPS, STENOGRAPHS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 1284 Tremont st., Tel. O. 1029. Works 128 Dartmouth st., Tel. Tre. 2431-J.

SPARK-PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK-PLUGS, Models A & B Glass and Steel Wires. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM E. LORD, 100 Boylston St., Tel. Oxford 601.

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ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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GO TO 230 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gents' tailors, repairing. J. D. CAMPBELL, room 6; Tel.

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YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR 65c. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 4, Smith No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

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Cambridge, Mass.

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ALL OF THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES for men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 306 Mass. Ave.

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BEST CREAM, A GOOD RAZOR AND GOOD BRUSH give you a good shave. CENTRAL SQ. HARDWARE CO.

FLORIST

STRICTLY FRESH CUT FLOWERS; reasonable prices. ROBBINS BROS., 630 Mass. Ave., Camb. Phone 2860 Camb.

FURNITURE

C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING. HERBIS & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage, 638 Mass. Ave. Phone.

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STATIONERY, TAGS, Historical China, Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Cards and Pen-nants. Auto supplies. JOHN M. KEYES.

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LA GREQUE CORSETS—New Fall Models, \$1.50 to \$10; sole agents for Lynn; corset fitting a specialty; and phone orders promptly filled. GODDARD BROS., 78 to 88 Market st.

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SEVAGUE BREED STEVENS & NEW-HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

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J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat." Telephone Lynn 2800.

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THE LATEST in footwear fashions for spring, now ready in La "France" for women and "Emerson" for men. HODG-KINS' SHOE STORE, 20 Market st., Lynn. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

Malden, Mass.

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J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 112 Eastern Ave., Malden, Mass. Tel. 91. Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose. W. A. TUCKER, Mgr.

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COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HIS FAVORITE

"What is your favorite recitation?" "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight." "But no one recites that now." "That's why I like it."—New York Telegram.

AT THE RECEPTION

"Me no talkes Chinese very well," explained the hostess, upon greeting the visitor from the newest republic. "No matter," responded the latter. "I can converse tolerably well in English."—Washington Herald.

PLENTY TO DO

"Don't you think the government ought to regulate corporations?" "I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum; "sometimes I think a government official has enough to do to get elected to a job and hold on to it without assuming any more responsibility."—Washington Star.

AVERAGING

"Which of these clocks is right?" "I don't know. We've five clocks. When we want to know the time we add 'em together and divide by five and even then we're not certain."—Punch.

COLLEGE WORK

"What are you doing in college this month, son?" "We're very busy, dad, trying to see who belongs to the all-America football team for 1911."—Washington Herald.

THE DIFFERENCE

"After all, there isn't much difference between the editor and the office boy." "You're joking." "Not at all. The editor fills the waste baskets and the office boy empties them."—Life.

ARCHITECTURAL SHOW FOR SOUTH

LOUISVILLE—Plans for a big architectural exhibition for this city were formed at a recent meeting of the Louisville chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It was decided to hold the exhibition and convention the second week in April.

This will be the first step in an extensive campaign to secure a civic improvement for the city that will take care of the tremendous growth Louisville is now experiencing.

Lectures will be given during the exhibition by many of the leading architects. The Louisville chapter of the organization intends to have several city planning experts here. Architects the country over have signified their intention of attending.

Many of the leading mural painters of the world will be represented. Contractors and builders will have exhibits.

FIRM REWARDS GOOD SERVICE

KANSAS CITY—Gift of a month's salary to each of the 250 employees was recently distributed by the Pullman company at the Union depot. The gifts amounted to \$11,000 and were given to conductors, porters and other company men working out of Kansas City. The money distribution is in recognition of service in 1911.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL excerpts presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The influence of a great international exposition should not end with the closing of its gates for the last time. If it has a message for the world, the message lives years after the adeils are said. This was true of the Columbian exposition, of the St. Louis and of the Buffalo celebrations. It should hold true of the coming Panama exposition at San Francisco. President Butler of Columbia, in the current Review of Reviews, argues that the Frisco exposition, in addition to signaling the completion of the isthmian canal, should be made to celebrate the conclusion of a century of peace. He would broaden the purpose of the movement and give it this reassuring message to the people of the earth. The president of Columbia would, therefore, build a temple of peace as one of the central architectural features of the Frisco exposition group. He would have the international peace conference for 1915 hold its meetings there and would entertain many other organizations devoted to the propagation of peace and civilization. And when the exposition ends, the temple would become a permanent acquisition of the city or state, sacred for all time to the movement to bring about the brotherhood of man. It is something to think about. As a whole, any exposition is of transitory splendor. Some worthy feature of each should be given permanence and a lasting influence.

NEWARK NEWS—General satisfaction, among thoughtful people, is afforded by the manifest growth of the idea of making larger use of the public school buildings; more particularly because it is found that this can be done without large additional expense and without detriment to the regularly appointed use of these buildings. Through concerted action in this city, on the part of the board of education and the playground commission, several experiments may be made next summer, particularly in opening to the people the roof gardens with which two of the school buildings have been furnished. The free use of certain school auditoriums for holiday and other entertainments is also under consideration. All these and similar plans are so humane, so reasonable, so easily applicable to the needs, the comfort and the assistance of the great majority of the working people, it is a wonder they were not long ago adopted and operated to the fullest extent.

The parents pay for the school buildings, and dedicate them primarily to the education of the children of school age; but there is no reason why the buildings should not, after the children have left them, be made centers that are as helpful, as useful, as instructive and as entertaining as possible for the parents. Simple

as this idea it has not hitherto been put into wide practice; but the day of its almost universal acceptance seems near at hand.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Since the first of the year the visible supply of wheat has decreased 13,400,000 bushels. This very large consumption has been lost sight of because terminal stocks are so extraordinary liberal that the withdrawals have not been great enough to reduce accumulations to the average holdings at this time of the crop year. The government report covering farm reserves confirms the opinion held by many in the grain trade that the heavy marketing by producers has resulted in reducing first hand holdings to the point which precludes any prolonged free movement from the interior. Wheat reserves are the smallest since 1905, which measured the amount in farmers' hands following the black rust crop of 1904. Compared with 1909, a year very similar to the present, farm reserves are 21,000,000 bushels less, but, as an interesting coincidence, the supply of wheat now in sight is 21,000,000 bushels more. The statistical position may be said to be about the same as 1909. The chief concern of the market from now on will be the primary movement. The smaller these are the less weight will come on the pit. The agricultural department furnishes data upon which expectations may be based of a gradually declining country movement. It is true, however, that the northwestern farmer, where first hand holdings are exceptionally small to meet requirements between now and the spring wheat harvest, is still selling freely whenever the terminal market reaches the level that will net him a dollar a bushel at his home station. Under these conditions, without any marked enlarging of consumption relative to the supplies in sight, there is plenty of wheat to meet domestic needs for a long time.

BALTIMORE SUN—A technological school in connection with Johns Hopkins would be a splendid investment for the state, bringing direct returns. Train 100 Maryland boys to build and operate large public works, establish and manage factories, shops, electric plants and mills and they will create new industries. This is education that increases earning power and makes a man more valuable to himself and to the whole community. Three hundred Marylanders are now attending northern schools of technology, in spite of the high tuition fees and board they have to pay. Isn't that evidence enough of the demand we have for such an institution here? Many of them will settle in the cities where they are educated, and we will lose valuable citizens.

By its free scholarships the Hopkins will give many of these Marylanders a chance to get a technical education. How much will it cost the counties? City residents pay

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a little ceremony as that displayed in discharging a shipment of merchandise from a nearby port, 14 chests of gold bullion, which arrived from Alaska on the steamship Alameda, was recently dumped on pier 2 and rolled into the dock house.

The pile of steel chests contained the first winter consignment of gold from the interior and was valued at \$1,000,000. No armed guards patrolled the dock house, as the weight of the chests was ample protection from thieves.

The treasure was not carried down the gangway as other valuable shipments are discharged, but was unloaded on the pier by the use of the vessel's winches.

The gold is consigned to both the Seattle and San Francisco assay offices and was taken in charge by the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

MILLION IN GOLD DUMPED ON PIER

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a little ceremony as that displayed in discharging a shipment of merchandise from a nearby port, 14 chests of gold bullion, which arrived from Alaska on the steamship Alameda, was recently dumped on pier 2 and rolled into the dock house.

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RATES
One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Chickering Pianos

ESTABLISHED IN 1823

We are displaying in our beautiful warerooms an exceptionally attractive assortment of CHICKERING GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS. In addition we are showing new Pianos by other makers, ranging in price from \$400 down to \$190. In second-hand Pianos of our own and other makes we can give surprising values. Our Rental-Purchase Plan is liberal and easy. Filling in and mailing the coupon below will bring to you our catalog, a list of second-hand Pianos with prices, and the particulars of our Rental-Purchase Plan.

Name

Address

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

791 Tremont Street, cor. Northampton Street

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. A. E. Brown, twenty-fourth infantry, transferred to twenty-third infantry.
Capt. F. T. Hines, Q. M., to Washington, Apr. 1, and report to Q. M. G. for duties in his office.
Capt. W. B. Gracie, eighth infantry, detailed in Q. M. D., Apr. 3.
Capt. C. H. Conrad, Jr., Q. M., to Lebanon, N. J., to inspect public animals.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, detached commander in chief Pacific fleet, to home and wait orders.
Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, detached commander second division, Pacific fleet, to commander in chief Pacific fleet, the California, flagship.
Lieut.-Commander W. M. Falconer to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. G. Dibble, to reserve torpedo group, Charleston, S. C.
Passed Asst. Surgeon E. V. Valz, detached the South Dakota, to the West Virginia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen, detached the Washington, to the Hannibal.
Assistant Surgeon D. D. Stuart, detached the Hannibal, to Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon Roy Cuthbertson, detached the West Virginia, to the South Dakota.
Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers, detached the bureau of yards and docks, to naval training station, North Chicago.

Gunner R. O. Williams, detached the Delaware, to Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine, detached the naval station, Olongapo and Cayte, P. I., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, detached the Albany, to the supply.

Ensign H. H. Eorgus, detached the Saratoga, to Olongapo, P. I.
Chief Boatswain Frank Bresnan, detached the Buffalo, to home and wait orders.

Boatswain Dallas Wait, detached the Saratoga, to the supply.
Boatswain J. J. Joyce, detached the Monadnock, to the supply.

Chief Gunner G. C. Laver, detached the Buffalo, to the Rainbow.
Gunner G. D. Samonski, detached the Mohican, to the supply.

Chief Machinist P. R. Fox, detached the Saratoga, to home and wait orders.
Machinist G. L. Russell, detached the Monterey, to home and wait orders.

Machinist P. B. Cozine, detached the naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to home and wait orders.
Machinist W. R. Gardner, detached the Buffalo, to home and wait orders.

Machinist O. T. Purcell, detached the naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to the supply.
Carpenters W. L. Wall and R. E. Wilkinson, detached the Buffalo, to home and wait orders.

The Independence has been ordered retained in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Oscuela at Havana, Ranger and Florida at Boston yard, Utah at Hampton roads, West Virginia at Bremerton, Leonidas, Castine, C-2, C-3, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3 and San Francisco at Norfolk; Gloucester at New York.

Sailed—North Carolina and Birmingham, from Key West for Havana.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—There is some concern in naval circles over reports that there may be legislation in Congress imposing a percentage of service at sea as a qualification for promotion. One idea is to have 50 per cent of the career of the naval officer of the rank of commander or captain at sea. It is realized that any such requirement would be a distinct menace to promotion, as there are not sufficient assignments at sea to accommodate all the commanders or captains with any such proportion of sea service.

The Maryland, at present in Central American waters, will proceed to San Diego and will take part in the target practice of the Pacific torpedo fleet, scheduled to commence about April 8.

The Nero will leave from San Francisco the latter part of this month. The Glacier, now at Honolulu, will return to Mare island upon the departure of the armored cruisers and, after a short period of urgent repairs, will proceed to rejoin the vessels of the Pacific fleet in Philippine waters.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Owing to lack of funds to place in full commission on March 15 several vessels of the navy, the commandant of this yard has received instructions not to draw anything from the general stores to equip the Tennessee, Montana and Wisconsin. Other ships affected are the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Denver, Cleveland, Galveston, Chattanooga and Charleston.

BOYS FORM LONG LINE TO ENTER NEW INSTITUTION

Long before opening time of Boston's new industrial school for boys today, in what was formerly the old Brimmer school building on Common street, near Washington street, a long line of youths stretched across and down Common street, waiting to be registered and classified as pupils at 8.30 a. m. From 125 to 130 boys were in line, but only about 75 can be accommodated at present. William C. Crawford, head master, says that the number may gradually be increased by groups of 15 up to 105 later.

Mr. Crawford said that the sight of so many orderly boys lined up as well as if a teacher had been present was most gratifying to him; but that the school should be in a large building.

Men are still at work installing appliances, as the structure has been altered and repaired, and Mr. Crawford believes that the boys will receive much practical instruction from noting the methods employed by the workmen in the building.

MORE TEACHERS NOT FAVORED

Members of the Germantown Citizens' Association, who attended the meeting in Saunders hall Sunday afternoon, voted not to endorse a bill before the Legislature allowing the school committee \$500,000 to increase the teaching force.

The association voted its opposition to the bill providing for a public utilities commission of five members unless the commission is elected by the people.

The association also went on record as opposing the entrance of the Grand Trunk into Boston unless it were electrified within the metropolitan district and deposited funds as an evidence of good faith. Transfer of oversight of the telephone business from the highway to the gas and electric light commission was favored.

CHAMBER STARTS NEW MOVEMENT

Closer cooperation among the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is the purpose of a movement started under the direction of the membership committee of the chamber. Looking toward this end the entire membership has been divided into about 20 groups. The groups, so far as possible, have been classified by trades or professions and each of these has a representative on the membership committee.

The committee will see that all members of the chamber, if they think there is something that the organization could do to promote their interest, will get an opportunity of getting their plan before the membership committee.

MR. MCGINTY TALKS

Before a large audience in the lecture hall of the public library yesterday afternoon, William H. McGinty gave an illustrated lecture on "Ancient Art and Architecture." The library had arranged an exhibition of books and pictures on Irish art and antiquities.

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JUST THINK OF IT

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New White Buck and Sea Island Duck Oxfords, Boots and Pumps

\$2.50 and \$3.00 a Pair

REGULAR PRICE ELSEWHERE \$4.00 AND \$5.00 A PAIR

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Chickering

PLAYER PIANOS

We have a number of Chickering and other makes of Player Pianos which have just been placed on sale. Some of these are but little shopped, having been used as demonstration instruments. Others have been in regular use for a short time, and others have come in change in part payment for the CHICKERING FLEXOTONE PLAYER PIANO. All are in perfect playing condition and are offered at substantial reductions from the prices of new players. Terms arranged to suit purchasers. Correspondence invited.

Chickering Warerooms
791 TREMONT STREET,
COR. NORTHAMPTON STREET.

INVESTIGATION OF COAL SITUATION IS ASKED BY UNIONS

Investigation of the production, transportation and sale of coal, including wages, cost, profits, to whom the profits are distributed, and whether or not there is any restraint of trade in conducting the coal business, by Congress, is the request made by the Boston Central Labor Union. This was decided upon at a meeting of the union, Sunday.

It also asks that in case strikes occur in the coal regions, Congress take possession and continue the mines and coal roads in operation as a means of protecting the public.

MR. BELMONT SEES HIS CANAL
August Belmont inspected the Cape Cod canal Sunday. "The canal will be open in 18 months," he said. With him in his special car were Mrs. Belmont and their son, Raymond.

FINANCIAL
A FINANCIAL MAN wanted for manufacturing company doing business past 8 years; increased business makes it necessary to have good treasurer with \$15,000 salary; salary \$2000 company has always paid big dividends; will stand closest investigation. **A. L. ADAMS, 716 Hippodrome bldg., Cleveland, O.**

FINE OPPORTUNITY
For experienced real estate man, or one who has a firm loan clientele, to purchase the controlling interest in old well established land and loan company at actual value and assets. **JAMES HENSHALL, Secretary, First National Bank Building, Denver, Col.**

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If you have \$50 or more for investment consult **HOLMES DISAPPEARING RED CO., 217-219 Old South bldg., Boston.**

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SAMUEL GRAHAM Tel. Central 1927
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, 10c
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
REAL ESTATE LOANS. **CHICAGO.**

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MR. MANUFACTURER
IF HANDICAPPED by lack of room, inconvenient building, high rents and heavy taxes, why not move? An attractive New England city, advantageously located, offers unusual inducements. Cheap building, modern electric hospital, excellent conditions; no labor troubles; unexcelled banking facilities; tax exemption; free business and social life. Write today for our satisfactory basis; replies confidential. Address **L. S. Monitor Office.**

WE STAY in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling plans and seasonal bargains in the mail order line to keep factories busy. No need to stock large quantities; spare time only required; personal assistance in every detail; (no right) plans, positive proof and sworn statements. **J. M. PEASE MFG. CO., 338 Faneuil bldg., Boston, N. Y.**

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BENLUMAY COURT—1619 MASSACHUSETTS AV. near Harvard College—First-class apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, janitor or tel. Cambridge 23400 or 1676-1.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO
THE "WINCHESTER," 342 Roscoe st.—High-class apartments; 3 rooms, sun parlor, 2 baths, \$10.00. Concessions made for long lease. Phone Lake View 2640.

FOR RENT by May 1, 6 room, steam heated apt.; modern; every room light; to adult family. **WILMOT, 228 N. 40th ave., Austin, Chicago.** Rent \$33.

SUMMER PROPERTY
TO RENT for the season, completely appointed 6-room cottage; bath, central heat, between Tenants harbor and Port Clyde; ocean frontage; terms reasonable. **MISS E. F. BAXTER, Bolton, Mass.**

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 51 Mrk st.

MONEY TO LOAN
MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply **P. O. Box 337, Woburn, Mass.**

BOOKS
IF YOU are contemplating buying books for cash or on subscription basis, it will be to your advantage to communicate with me first; advice and knowledge of long experience willingly given. **GEO. VON BRINCKERT, A. Gen. Agent, Box 15, Roxbury Crossing, Mass.**

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 345 Washington st., Boston.**

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Spare Crankshafts and Motor Parts for Automobiles and Motor Boats. Write for territory. **585 Boylston St., Boston.** 4922 B. B.

HIGHER BUILDINGS PLANNED
KANSAS CITY—The plans for a six-story hotel at Twelfth and McGee streets, to be built this summer by J. Russell Mercer, president of the J. R. Mercer Jewelry Company, are being changed to provide for a 10-story structure. It will occupy the southeast corner of the street intersection, with a frontage of 45 feet on Twelfth street and 86 feet on McGee street.

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OPENING DAYS:
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Your inspection invited.

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This plan is rich and very choice without being in the least conspicuous. Made and finished well, with pearls that are carefully selected. The catalogue sent on request.
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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
THOMAS W. WYON
Assorted chocolates, five flavors, per pound 10c
OLD-FASHIONED CHOCOLATES, per pound 15c
SPANISH SALTED PEANUTS, per pound 10c
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Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

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Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
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Manicuring
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HAND-MADE SILVER WARE for gifts and home use; durable, individual, good designs; order-work a specialty; repairing of old silver carefully executed. **GEORGE C. GEBELIN, 70 Chestnut St., Boston.**

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MADAME MAY & CO.
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Warner Auto Meter, Model K. \$50. Address L. 380, Monitor Office.

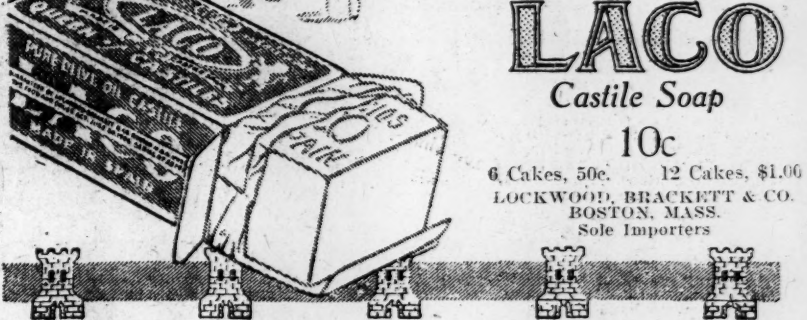
FOR SALE—New Hallett & Davis Piano Player, reasonable. **M. I. TAYLOR, 30 Whiting st., Roxbury.** Tel. Rox. 1002-J.

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Laco Castile Soap contains only absolutely pure, highest test olive oil—no adulterants, no animal fats, no perfume. It is the highest grade castle soap you can buy.

Even a "good" castle is recognized as better than ordinary soaps. Why not buy LACO and get the best? Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't LACO send us 10 cents for full size cake.



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10c
6 Cakes, 50c. 12 Cakes, \$1.00
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Protect the Top of Your Dining Table

FROM THE HEAT BY USING A
Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover
Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

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Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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WANTED—In Washington, D. C., 1 or 2 fur or unfur. rms. in refined family; priv. of board. Address **MRS. L. H. BISSELL, 1018 N. 35th st., W. Philadelphia, Pa.**

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SHINE SHOP WORK (21), residence
good references; has full kit of
tools. Mention N. H. VYSE, 87
E. EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged).
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.
19
ate and complicated machinery,
experience, desires position in Bos-
ton or vicinity. Call on Mrs. G. W. ROSS,
Box 242 Union st., Lynn, Mass. 20
CHINIST, residence E. Templeton,
33, single, 30-hour denton (good
references); N. H. EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
Oxford 2960. 20
AND ELECTRICIAN (45),
Somerville, married; good refer-
ence and experience; \$2.75 day. Mention
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960. 23
N., willing to do general work, at
Dorchester, Mass. 20
N. AND WIFE (older) desire posi-
tion; call on Mrs. J. T. FERGUSON, 72 Welles
Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. 20
best of references. MERCANTILE
AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave.,
Boston, Mass. 20
N AND WIFE (colored); woman ex-
act cook, laundress; man butler, gen-
eral handyman; both experienced;
city or country; can furnish best
references. MISS SHEARS' EMP. BU-
reau, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 23
N AND WIFE—Woman, cook, laun-
dress; man care horses, auto, hawns, etc.;
both experienced; good general house-
keeper, etc.; best ref. MISS SHEARS'
BUREAU, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 23
NAGER, country place, ability, educa-
tion, agriculture, horse raising, and
understands all livestock crops, fruit
handling help, wishes position. H. H.
Cannibal av., Cambridge, Mass. 20
MARRIED MAN wants work at any
occupation; experienced with horses, temper-
ance ref. R. A. RAGGS, 606 Esplanade
st., Lowell, Mass. 18
SENSENER OR PORTER, colored man,
cabinetmaker, would like position in office
or factory; been driver carriage trade
well acquainted with Boston, S. P.
MAN, 51 Camden st., suite 2, Boston.
23
WATCHMAN, porter or elevator
agent, 321, with 2nd-class fireman's license
and 3rd class station sign, desires posi-
tion. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960. 19
VICE MANAGER (35), Protestant, 10
experience, desires position; especial-
ly in sales department. C. L. VYSE, 87
order work. G. C. LARCOM, room
6 Cornhill, Boston. 23
VICE—WORK wanted by young man;
experienced, well educated, and busi-
nesslike. MAX WITTENBERG, 110
Essex st., Boston. 19
VICE CLERK and tracer for architect,
draftsman, residence Roxbury, age 20;
mention 6905, STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 19
ENTER, good mechanic, desires work
in garden, 20 Garden st., Boston. 18
ENTER, resident in South Braintree,
awaits an offer. Mention No. 6925,
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX-
ford 2960. 23
ENTER and woodworker, residence
Cambridge, age 32, married, high school
graduate, 10 days' experience. STATE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.
23
ENTER AND PAPER HANGER (30-
year Keene, N. H., married; will g-
rade; awaits an offer. Mention No.
6925, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
Oxford 2960. 23
T COOK, first-class hotel work,
and desserts, wishes position.
J. BAKER, 344 Tremont st., Bos-
ton. 20
HUBER (steam and hot-water dirt)
pressure, residence Attleboro, age 30,
good references; will accept any
position. day shift mention 6907, STATE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.
19
TER—Elevator man or janitor (col-
ored), wishes position. ANDREW W.
GLIER, 43 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.
15
TER-ASSISTANT JANITOR wishes
position as porter or janitor or all-round
work; mention 6905, STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.
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TER—Colored man wishes position
as porter or janitor or all-round
work; mention 6905, STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.
19
TION wanted in wholesale house by
man (24); opportunity to learn the
business; reference to Mr. J. W. APPLS,
Glen Rd., Wellesley Farms.
20
ITICAL MACHINIST (43), ex-
perience 1896 on special brush making
machine, would like position with some
manufacturing establishment. J. W. FAR-
R, 9 Stafford st., Roxbury, Mass. 21
TOR (Cambridge, 24) awaits an of-
ferment position 6887, STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 19
OFREADER'S POSITION on weekly
newspaper; publicist's training; mention
newspaper man of long experience.
CAMDEN, 22 Beech st., North
Adams, Mass. 20
ESMAN would like to act as sales
and distributor for firm or manufac-
turer of electrical goods in New York
or Detroit. EDWARD A. MARKS,
St. Chelsea, Mass. 16
ESMAN, confidential worker. 16
ESMAN, 38 years old, inside position
desired, age 38; references. E. C.
CARVER, 22 Carver st., Boston. 18
ESMAN (traveling)—Position want-
ed; experienced man in New England; first-
reference; not afraid of work. W. W.
KEATING, 20 Boston (Ed.), Boston.
18
ESMAN or collector desires position
in factory; 20 years' experience in
selling; first-class references.
FER TOWNSEND, Box 174, South
Weymouth, Mass. 19
ESMAN OR COLLECTOR (25), resis-
tant—Boston; single; good refer-
ences; no college graduate; no experi-
ence. (224, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 19
PER, janitor, sign shop work,
residence Charlestown, 50, mar-
ried, \$10-\$12, mention 6903, STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox 2960. 19
PER—Position wanted by experi-
enced traffic man; can handle men,
reduce expense, increase business; terms
given and required. GEO. H.
ROSER, 148 Rowe st., Melrose, Mass 19
PER—Position as shipper or super-
visor at a building material yard; re-
ferences; best references. EDWIN E.
17 Sydney st., Dorchester, Mass. 18
PACKER (44) wishes position in
factory; 10 years' experience; willing
to do other parts of light work, or do
any kind of work; would accept an agency
house; salary not needed. GEO. A.
LY, 535 Lynn st., Linden (Malden),
Mass. 19
OR SHOW CARD WRITER, res-
idence Charlestown, age 50, married; \$10-
rental, mention 6903, STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 19
CTOR, collector or any light work
in factory; 20 years' experience; re-
sidence Cambridge, age 35, married, good
references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 23
LEMAN or light carpenter, resi-
dence near Boston, 20 years' experi-
ence. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
Oxford 2960. 19
ENT in last week of
d in quiet respectable place; Bon-
ton; best references; wages no
matter. AERN, 15 Ellery st., Cam-
bridge, Mass. 19

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STEWART small club or yacht; English; middle-aged; personally recommended. CHARLES ROGERS, 2001 St. Charles, Boston, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT of manager of apartment house or cafe; competent and good references. A. E. VERDI, 7 Standford, Somerville, Mass.

TEACHER wants steady work; many years in last named; good references. EDWARD SHANNON, 132 Marion st., East Boston, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes position; long experience; prefer established trade to be increased by hard work; fair salary and expenses; best of references. JOHN AGUSTA BACON, 100 High st., Boston.

TRUCK, SHARPENER and JOINER, first class, best reference, wants position; will go anywhere U. S. or Canada providing place is permanent. Address J. E. MACK, Lock Box 16, Wayne, Me.

TRACER (arch. draftsman), residence Roxbury, age 29, 89-91, mention No. 121, will go anywhere, \$50-60 month. Mention 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

VEGETABLE GARDENER or general man on private place, 20-30 years, 25, will go anywhere, \$50-60 month. Mention 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

WAITER or store room porter (23), residence Boston, England, 29 years, good references. Mention No. 6823, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

WORKING FARM FOREMAN wants permanent position by April 1; capable with stock of all kinds, market gardening and all-around farming; American; temperate; single; 22; go anywhere; state full particulars. Address MICHAEL GRIFFIN, 20 Everett St., Salem, Mass.

WORKING FARM FOREMAN and gardener, married with family, desires position on private estate; thoroughly understands the care of live stock; best of references. A. SLAUGHTER, Newton House Conservatory, Newtonville, Mass.

WORK ON RANCH or estate in southern California by two young men; good workers; young men; good references. JAMES L. CALLAHAN, 6 Kilton st., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG FARMER, 25, 5 feet 11 inches tall, age 24, wants outside work; can speak and write English, Polish, Russian, Slovak and Hungarian; desires position on farm or ranch; good references. Address MICHAEL GRIFFIN, 20 Everett St., Salem, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wants work as porter, in or out of town; wages \$8 per week. Address J. B. GIBSON, 367 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), good habits, wants position as clerk, in or out of town; wages \$8 per week. Address J. B. GIBSON, 367 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with artist; has talent for drawing; artist willing to work. DAVID LITWIN, 5 Ashland st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in architect's office, with opportunity of advancement; 2 years' experience; at present employed. ALVIN K. BARNES, 141 Seaside st., Hartford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with a good firm, with opportunity of advancement and advancement follows. BENNETT M. STARR, 61 Park st., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes a position with some wholesale house, willing to do anything; has experience as salesman. ANDREW TORRE, 207 Walnut st., Quincy, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23), high school education, would like outside work; good references. Address JOHN DALY, 6 Eclia st., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as chauffeur or repair man; strictly temperate. WILL E. JANSON, 25 Dale st., Roslindale, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, able to speak, read and write Italian and English, desires position as foreman with contractor of outside laborer work. Address S. AMORIO, 5 North st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN 5 years' experience in manufacturing; has good references; willing to work with a national reputation; desires position as salesman; understands construction, machinery, and electrical work; capable of giving estimates. Address A. RICE, 35 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN would like work in private family as houseman, or other work. Address EDWARD, 30 Gledhill av., Everett, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, able to speak, read and write Italian and English, desires position as foreman with contractor of outside laborer work. Address S. AMORIO, 5 North st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position with automobile company in repair or supply department; some experience; best of references. Address EDWARD, 30 Gledhill av., Everett, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position to learn electrical work; good references. WILLIAM CUSHMAN, 601 Broadway, South Boston.

YOUNG MAN (23), neat and capable, will go away for summer; good position with opportunity to advance; A1 references; temperate. Address HART, 111 Mountfort st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (Portuguese) wishes position as elevator operator or as interpreter; speaks English, Italian, Portuguese and Portuguese. Address ANTHONY MARTIN, 27 Bowdoin st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Position wanted as housemaid or to care for children; home desired more than large salary. LORETTA A. LEE, 1818 Broadway, Boston.

ASSISTANT—Neat colored girl, wishes evening position in ladies' check room. LETH HEWLETT, 71 Camden st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CARTAKER—Reliable woman wishes employment; good references. Address L. WALKER, 30 Westland av., suite 3, Boston.

CARTAKER—Working caretaker wants position in city or near suburbs; best references. DOROTHY PORTER, 100 Ad. st., Milton.

CASHIER—Secretary, accurate in accounts, wants position. MISS ALMA DEAN, 303 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID and laundress, thoroughly competent, references. MISS BAILEY, EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

CLEANING OR HOUSEWORK at home or will do general work by the day. LUCY MARTIN, 54 Springfield st., Boston.

CLEANING, WASHINGTON—General work, kind wanted by the day. MISS M. POWELL, 1407 Tremont st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young girl, Protestant, has 3 1/2 years' experience; 22 years of age; prefer, would like a position in an office, can give best of references. MISS S. E. ROBINSON, 303 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CLERK (residence Franklin, 18), good references, 20 years of age, 22 years of age, mention 6900, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

CLERK—Young woman wishes position as office clerk; insurance or broker's preferred. ROSE E. BERTH, 33 Middlesex st., Boston.

COMPANION—Young educated woman, with ability and good references, wants position as companion, lady's maid, or night work. OLIVE A. GAYTON, 1 Fayette st., Boston.

COMPANION—American young woman, primary teacher, wants position during July and August as companion housekeeper; full particulars. Address MICHAEL GRIFFIN, 20 Everett St., Salem, Mass.

COMPANION—Stimmons College student, wishes position for the summer as companion to child or elderly lady. OLIVE BROWN, 81 St. Stephen st., Boston (Student's Union).

COMPANION, American woman, wishes position, caretaker, housekeeper or matron; best references. MRS. W. H. PEASE, State Farm, Mass.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK—Young woman, small family; best references and experience. Address MISS J. G. WOOD, 568 Cambridge st., Boston.

COOK and second cook, good man, second young, neat, willing girl; references. MISS BAGLEY, EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK—Competent colored girl wishes position as cook or general housemaid in private family; good references. Address MISS J. G. WOOD, 568 Cambridge st., Boston.

COOK—Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman in private family or school; best references. Address MISS WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Thoroughly capable girl desires position as cook or general housemaid; furnished. EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-20.

COOK and second maid, English, capable, best references, 22 years of age, or country. MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK, young Swedish, MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK, capable, wishes position; country preferred. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, 51 Winchester st., Boston.

COOK, Protestant, competent, wishes position in private family; good references. Address MISS WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK wanted in Protestant family of 2. LARA E. ALDRICH, 33 Cambridge st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted in family of 2 adults; Protestant; excellent plain cook; wages \$5; best references. MISS MARILLA E. RICH, 40 Green st., Charlestown, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—American woman, Protestant, wishes position in apartment house; in or out of the city; best references. MISS HILLIARD, 116 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home or will go out. LILLIE CHRISTIAN, 38 Elmwood st., W. Somerville, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home or will do general work by the day. LUCY MARTIN, 54 Springfield st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, reliable, wants position in family; good references. MISS SHELTON, 33 Dundee st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants employment at home or general work by the day. MARY BRIDGES, 48 Northfield st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG GIRL, 16, wants position in an office or as dressmaker's helper; attended school 2 years; best references. MISS SWANSON, 4 Roxbury ter., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, good education, appearance and address, musical and versatile, desires position where she can have study with best. MISS M. O'CONNOR, 349 Park av., Bridgeport, Conn.

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Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

QUIET PERIOD IN LUMBER INDUSTRY STILL UNBROKEN

Dealers Looking Forward to Early Activity and Are Not Discouraged by Present Conditions

WHOLESALE PRICES

Lumber continues to move slowly. The industry has not yet succeeded in shaking off its winter apathy. But this does not discourage the trade. Dealers are looking forward to considerable activity soon. In fact with the arrival of the first seasonal spring conditions real building operations are expected to begin. White pine is said to be in fair request from box manufacturers. A good demand for oak and maple from furniture dealers is keeping prices firm for these grades.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments—Frames, 9-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 10 and 12-inch, \$26.50@27; random, 2x4, \$21.50@22; 2x3, \$20.50@21; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$20@21; 2x8, \$22@23; 2x10, 2x12, \$23.50@24.50.

Boards—Spruce, 5-inch and up, \$19@19.50; matched spruce, 12 feet, \$22.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$20; bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$19.50@20.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS
Shingles—extras, \$3.60@3.65; clears, \$3.25@3.35.

Laths, spruce—1½-inch, \$3.85@4; 1½-inch, \$3.45@3.60.
Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine—Partition B and better: ¾@¾, \$27.50@28.50; No. 2 common 1x6, \$20@20.50; 1x8, \$21@21.50; flooring edge grain A, \$39.25@41; B, \$36@37.50; C, \$32.25@33; flat grain A, \$28@29; B, \$27@28.

N. C. pine—Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$30.75@31.25; partition No. 1 13-16x ¾, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$20@20.50; roofers, 8-inch, \$21@21.50.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-inch, \$45.50@46.50; 1½, 1½-inch, \$47.50@48; 2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 3-inch, \$50@51; No. 1 shop—1-inch, \$28.50@29.50; 1½, 1½-inch, \$35@36; 2-inch, \$37.25@38.25.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$55@56; 1½, 1½-inch, \$60@61; basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45; birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@55; birch, cap, 1-inch, \$42@44; cherry, 1-inch, \$60@65; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120; chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55; maple, 1-inch, \$37@41; oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@87; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$88@90; plain, 1-inch, \$54@55; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$56@60; walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120; whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE
Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, \$100; 2½ and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, \$90; 2½ and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2½ and 3-inch, \$85.
No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2½ and 3-inch, \$90.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$33@35; 8-4 inch, \$37; 2½ and 3-inch, \$75; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$30@35; shaly clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@50.

Barn board—10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

REORGANIZATION PLAN OF HALL SIGNAL READY

A plan for reorganization of the Hall Signal Company has been completed, and a committee appointed to determine the value of the company's property and the amount of actual cash needed to rehabilitate the company. The report is expected within a fortnight, pending which the plan will not be made public.

It was a lack of sufficient working capital that brought out the necessity of reorganization of the company. On its books there are sufficient orders to keep the plant working night and day for six months. It is estimated that, owing to this crowded condition, the management has been forced to turn down about \$1,600,000 of prospective new business.

A member of the reorganization committee says that the company will be placed in a position to work out its own salvation. As recently stated it was planned to consolidate with the United States Light & Heating Co., but this has fallen through—momentarily, at least, for there is still a possibility of effecting a merger after the Hall Company has been reorganized.

No negotiations have been entered into officially for sale of the property to Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

THE IRON MARKET IN BRIEF
PHILADELPHIA—An iron man asked whether the coal situation had affected the iron trade, replied: "No. Too little business and too much iron."

COMMERCE WITH MEXICO SHOWS A FALLING OFF

WASHINGTON—Trade of the United States with Mexico is showing the effect of the disturbed business conditions in that country. This is especially true with reference to exports which show a much greater decline than imports. Exports to Mexico during the last year show a fall of about 20 per cent when compared with the immediately preceding year, while imports show also a slight decline but less than that of exports.

The total value of exports to Mexico during the 12 months ending with January, 1912, the latest figures of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, is \$52,271,087, against \$64,671,650 in the corresponding months of the immediately preceding year, a decline of about \$12,000,000, or an average falling off of a little more than \$1,000,000 a month during this period. Imports from Mexico during the same period amounted to \$59,227,516, against \$59,981,800 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, being less than \$1,000,000 decrease.

This falling off of \$12,000,000 in the exports to Mexico in the 12 months ending with January 1912 becomes even more apparent when contrasted with our trade with other parts of the world. Exports to South America, for example, show an increase of 25 per cent in the seven months ending with January 1912, when compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year; those to Cuba and the other West Indies, a slight increase; while to Mexico, the exports during the seven months ending with January, 1912, decreased nearly 25 per cent, and during the year, as indicated above, about 20 per cent. In every month since April, 1911, the value of merchandise exported to Mexico has been less than that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, April, 1911, having been in fact the only one of the past 12 months which did not show a decline in exports to Mexico when compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Manufacturers form by far the largest part of our exports to Mexico under ordinary conditions. Of the \$60,000,000 worth of domestic merchandise exported to Mexico during the fiscal year 1911, manufactures of iron and steel alone amounted to over \$20,000,000; cars, about \$2,000,000; boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather, about \$2,000,000; cotton seed oil, nearly \$2,000,000; lumber, nearly \$3,000,000; scientific instruments, more than \$1,000,000; chemicals, chiefly manufactured, over \$1,000,000; explosives, nearly \$1,000,000; automobiles, over \$500,000; agricultural implements, over \$500,000; glass and glassware, nearly \$500,000; manufactures of india rubber, nearly \$250,000; furniture, about \$250,000; and a large number of other manufactures in less sums, while in other articles the reports of the bureau of statistics show corn to the value of nearly \$5,000,000 and meats, about \$2,000,000, in each case a material increase over the preceding year.

The falling off in exports to Mexico, as above outlined, is evidently a mere part of the general reduction in her imports, a reduction in which the United States participates to a somewhat less degree than do other countries.

EDISON ELECTRIC OPERATING RATIO REMARKABLY LOW

The small proportion of earnings that is being consumed in operation, which in recent years has been a feature of the reports of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, is even more marked for February and for the eight months of the current fiscal year, than was the case in 1911. The operating ratio for the eight months was 32.40 per cent, which compares with an operating ratio of 41.78 per cent for the corresponding eight months of the previous fiscal year.

The operating ratio for February was 35.08 per cent as against an operating ratio of 36.94 per cent in February, 1911. The fact that the ratio is lower while the price of electricity has been reduced to consumers is evidence of the efficiency that characterizes the operation of this property.

The result of operations for the eight months has been:

	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Operating ratio
July	\$208,873	\$172,003	82.40%
August	205,042	180,953	88.25%
September	439,084	385,776	87.86%
October	478,319	394,384	82.46%
November	547,177	406,570	74.31%
December	582,140	405,547	69.68%
January	595,333	216,331	36.33%
February	539,036	196,108	36.38%

On the basis of this showing it is apparent that the company's gross earnings, which crossed \$5,000,000 for the first time in the last fiscal year, will not only equal this showing, but will approach nearer to \$6,000,000.

Another cut was made in the price of electricity on March 1.

BETTER FEELING IN STEEL
PHILADELPHIA—Steel men here report a somewhat better feeling. There is more inquiry, with outlook for further improvement. Some mills have specifications for considerable lots of steel rails. Prices are still unsatisfactory, and the Steel corporation is taking business at figures with which independents cannot or do not care to compete.

ALLIS-CHALMERS REORGANIZATION PLANS DRASTIC

Provide for Radical Overhauling of the Corporation's Affairs—Three Committees at Work

HEAVY ASSESSMENT

Reorganization plans of Allis-Chalmers will be probably agreed upon sometime this week. They provide for one of the most radical overhauls any large industrial organization has received in recent years.

The three protective committees are working in perfect harmony and are a unit in the essential features of the reorganization plans, which, it is understood, provide for the conversion of the entire bonded debt of \$11,148,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds in the hands of the public into an equal amount of preferred stock carrying no cumulative dividend. The present preferred and common will pay a heavy assessment, sufficient to raise a total of rising \$5,000,000 cash. This is \$4,500,000 more than these combined shares are now selling for in the open market and it is a grave question whether present shareholders will face the drastic cash-raising program imperatively needed to put the company on its financial feet. To insure the success of the plan it may be necessary to underwrite the assessment.

The banking interests who are behind the reorganization plan believe that with the entire elimination of \$550,000 of interest charges and \$251,000 of sinking fund obligations, a total of \$800,000 for 1912, the company with efficient management can soon put itself into a position to show some sustained earning power.

The company is being thoroughly reorganized from top to bottom. A new management with new ideas and new policies is expected to give Allis-Chalmers that standing among its rivals that the two old constituent companies enjoyed in the days prior to the consolidation.

The company has between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 too much tied up in bricks and mortar. The physical plants are a magnificent proposition, but there has never been business enough, even in boom years, to keep them running at over 50 per cent of capacity.

Another radical change which may be expected will be the abandonment of the price-cutting program to which Allis-Chalmers has not been the only large machinery manufacturer to succumb. The company undertook the development practically at the same time of the turbine and the gas engine, with the result that enormous sums were tied up for many months in absolutely non-productive or money-absorbing undertakings. The company's electric manufacturing end has been a heavy load to carry and there are those who believe that in the final analysis the sale of old Bullock Electric Company to other interests—not necessarily either General Electric or Westinghouse—is a strong possibility. This has been a branch of the business that from the start has not fitted well into the company's general line of production.

NO NEW YORK CITY BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK—Officials of New York city finance department are not considering issue of new corporate stock. At present the short term securities, which the city is allowed to issue to provide for current needs, are outstanding to the aggregate of only \$21,000,000. By further issue of these certificates the city can put off issuing long term bonds for any length of time, yet and take advantage of the most favorable market conditions.

Due to withdrawal of the Montreal loan, on advice from London, it is not likely that any attempt will be made to do New York city financing abroad, at least not until the situation in England has materially cleared.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor, March 18)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Mr. Kline, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 105 Essex st.
Fredericksburg, Va.—C. R. Howard of Smith & Coghill Shoe Co., U. S.
Noggin City, La.—I. Greenwald, U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray Dillard & Co., Brags.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co., Adams.
St. John, Newfoundland—J. Power of Parker & Munroe, with friends.
St. Louis—Ernest B. Felsinger of Felsinger, Both Shoe Co., 135 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—Samuel Bearman of S. Bearman & Son, Commonwealth.
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds and John W. Craddock of Craddock, Terry & Co., Tour.

STEEL RAIL ORDER
NEW YORK—The Wabash railroad has ordered an additional 15,000 tons of steel rails from the Lackawanna Steel Company. A short time ago it purchased 20,000 tons from the Illinois Steel Company.

PRESIDENTIAL YEARS AFFECT MARKET PRICES

In presidential years there has been usually a sharp slump in the stock market followed by a prolonged rise. The low level has been established in different months. The security market in presidential years is discussed in a circular issued by Thompson, Towle & Co. The following table shows the trend of prices in recent years, the stars indicating the presidential years:

Year	Month	High	Month	Low
1911	July	123.86	September	109.80
1909	August	124.46	February	113.90
1908	December	120.05	February	86.04
1907	January	131.05	November	81.41
1905	December	133.54	May	114.52
1904	December	119.46	March	91.31
1903	January	129.28	September	88.80
1901	May	117.50	January	92.06
1900	December	94.90	June	72.09
1899	April	87.64	December	72.48
1897	September	67.23	April	48.12
1896	December	56.70	August	41.82
1895	September	63.77	December	48.50

The year 1908 witnessed low average prices in February, from which there was an appreciation of 30 per cent to the high quotations in December, 1904. Low prices were made in March, a rise of 30 per cent, culminating in high prices in December; 1900 low average was made in June, with the high record in December after an appreciation of 30 per cent; 1896 low quotations were made in August, from which there was a rise of 36 per cent to the high prices of December.

MANY INFLUENCES CAUSE DECLINE

CHICAGO—Weakness in Illinois Central was caused supposedly by combination of adverse trade influences, including storms and strikes, which upset calculations for good income in March net. Road has filed answer in Ottawa, Ill., to state's suit for back taxes, but no litigation development of importance is pending. Rumors of political attack and dividend reductions are not regarded seriously. Worst feature of the storm is prospective spring floods throughout entire Mississippi valley, especially in the South. The storm has not, however, crippled Illinois Central as much as some western roads.

NEW YORK—A director of Illinois Central says there is no reason to expect a reduction of the 7 per cent rate at the next declaration in July. The surprising feature in the action of Illinois Central is that the price of the stock has not, heretofore, responded to the sharp cut in net earnings, due to the strike.

MUCH MONEY IN TELEPHONE PLANTS

OTTAWA—Total capital liability of 537 telephone companies in Canada as reported to Parliament by minister of railways is \$40,043,982 of which stocks represent \$21,527,374, and funded debt \$18,516,608. Estimated cost of telephone plant and property in Dominion was \$34,737,529, which is considerably below capitalization.

Gross earnings reported for year amounted to \$10,968,220 and operating expenses to \$6,979,045, a ratio of 00.32 per cent. Net earnings were \$3,989,174. Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd., overshadowed all others with capital of \$12,500,000, funded debt of \$4,800,000, cost of property and equipment \$21,261,370, revenue of \$5,068,032, operating expense of \$4,023,262, its 426,545 miles of wire including 1700 miles of submarine cable, and 7057 employees.

General Electric and Westinghouse are operating at slightly better than 70 per cent, operations being confined to lighter electrical contrivances such as fans, meters, small motors for domestic use, etc., which articles, while sold in large quantities, are productive of small profits. This, of course, will reflect on earnings of the above two companies for 1911.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is operating about 82 per cent of capacity. Orders are better and operations higher than a year ago.

For 1911 American Steel & Wire Company made a record production, and for the first two months of the current year, turned out products at a record-breaking figure. Spring trade this year will be as good if not slightly better than for a number of years, the one bad feature being low prices. Quotations may be advanced \$1 per ton within the next three weeks. Plants of the company are working at about 88 per cent of capacity, compared with 85 per cent a year ago.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company is operating about 70 per cent, or the same as at this time last year, although prices are \$1 to \$1.50 per ton higher. Southern Iron & Steel Company is operating about 50 per cent.

General Chemical is operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, or normal. Demand for company's product, chiefly heavy chemicals, is very steady, and not subject to much fluctuation.

LONDON COPPER STOCKS INCREASE

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper on March 15 decreased 54 tons while copper supplies abroad decreased 525 tons, making a total decrease in visible of 579 tons to 51,005 tons, against 51,647 tons on Feb. 29 and 52,228 tons on March 15, 1911.

The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 400 tons to 11,100 tons, comparing with 1,600 tons on February 29, 12,700 tons on Feb. 14, 13,100 on Jan. 1 and 13,450 on Jan. 15 last.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols, money	70 7/8	
4 ac. m.	103 1/2	
Anacosta	29 1/2	
Atchison	106	
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	
St. Paul	107 1/2	
Erie	57	
Illinois Central	127 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	155 1/2	
New York Central	112 1/2	
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	
Reading	135	
Southern Pacific	108 1/2	
Union Pacific	107 1/2	
United States Steel	65 1/2	
40 prof.	110 1/2	

*Decline

MIXED CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Operations Average Between Seventy-Five and Eighty Per Cent of Capacity for Big Corporations

PRICES STILL LOW

NEW YORK—Taking 100 important corporations, average percentage of operations per capacity is between 75 per cent and 80 per cent. The steel business has shown a very large gain, with the Steel Corporation and independents averaging between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of capacity. Copper companies are operating full, with consumption running ahead of production.

Most industrial companies have no complaint over expansion in volume of business the last six months, but prices on certain products, particularly steel, are disheartening.

Corn Products Refining Company is operating practically full, but margin of profit is not large. Standard Oil is operating close to capacity as also Republic Iron & Steel Company. Steelton plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Company is operating around 85 per cent but Maryland rail mill is closed. Bethlehem Steel Company is running practically all its blast furnaces.

American Agricultural Chemical and Virginia-Carolina Chemical are now in their season of heaviest tonnage, and indications point to a most satisfactory season. American's expansion of the last two years, costing upward of \$5,000,000, should show strongly in 1912 earnings, while extreme conditions in cotton oil, that made last year the poorest in many for Virginia-Carolina, do not now obtain.

Colorado Fuel & Iron earnings are running close to last year's which showed a profit and loss surplus of \$1,260,000 after all deductions, a satisfactory result when one considers how the other steel companies fared in 1911.

Western Electric is operating at about the 1911 rate, with indicated gross for this year of about \$67,000,000, a slight gain over 1911's \$66,300,000, or within \$2,000,000 of the company's largest year.

International Nickel, expected soon to increase the common dividend to 8½ per cent, has practically a natural monopoly of the world's nickel supply and has benefited from growing demand for nickel steel, required in manufacture of automobiles, armor plate, rails, etc.

National Lead reports an encouraging increase in 1912 business over 1911, due to better demand for white lead, in turn due to low price of linseed oil, following a substantial increase in world's production of flaxseed. Report for 1911 will show slightly less than 1910's earnings and will be one of the poorest in a long time.

General Electric and Westinghouse are operating at slightly better than 70 per cent, operations being confined to lighter electrical contrivances such as fans, meters, small motors for domestic use, etc., which articles, while sold in large quantities, are productive of small profits. This, of course, will reflect on earnings of the above two companies for 1911.

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General Chemical is operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, or normal. Demand for company's product, chiefly heavy chemicals, is very steady, and not subject to much fluctuation.

CUTTING DOWN IRON STOCKS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Southern iron manufacturers are cutting down accumulated stocks by holding down make and creating better demand than amount produced. Quotations continue around \$10.50 for No. 2 foundry, with intimations of a better price within 30 days.

Sales are in small lots and for practically immediate delivery. There is not a furnace in the South that is not selling more than its makes almost daily.

The big plant of Dimmick Company at North Birmingham absorbed by United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company is to be put in operation 30 days.

The steel industry in the South is holding its own. Charcoal iron is in fairly good demand, holding firmly at \$22 and \$22.50 per ton, while the scrap iron trade is improving.

Everything considered, the southern metal market is in splendid condition and good feelings in evidence.

A PRONOUNCED CHANGE IN STOCK MARKET CONDITIONS

Powerful Interests Thought to Have Helped Along Manipulative Tactics Employed—More Cheerful Sentiment Prevails

NEW YORK—While the investment as well as the general business and political situation both in this country and in Europe still presents mixed and in some cases threatening aspects, the securities markets almost everywhere have displayed a degree of steadiness which has surprised a great many persons. A plausible explanation of the stock market conditions here and abroad is that in addition to manipulation tactics employed by speculators, powerful banking interests and speculators of large resources and daring, to say nothing of far-sighted investors believe that it is now time to discount favorable conditions which they expect to develop within the next few months. These prospects turn upon the outlook this year for favorable crops, the restoration of peaceful relations between capital and labor, a rebound in general business activity when released from the trammels of politics and other influences not naturally bearing upon trade, and an abatement of the effect of political distrust upon legitimate corporate enterprises and capital generally.

It is indisputable that the position of the investor will be found to have been strengthened by reforms which are being brought about in the management of great business undertakings and that as a consequence the capital of the investing public will be less subject than heretofore to the manipulation of high-handed, unscrupulous persons. Money is a shade firmer and mercantile paper slightly higher as a natural sequence. This is not a bear argument at the opening of the spring season. As a matter of fact, a lack of demand for funds for crop-movement and mercantile and manufacturing purposes at this time would be distinctly discouraging to shrewd observers.

It is believed that the dulness of business in this country which caused the great over-accumulation of idle money is now disappearing, and at the same time we have rarely if ever been in so strong an international trade position. If, as is now believed certain, we are on the eve of a settlement of the great British coal strike, the sentimental effect would be to weaken the position of professional agitators of discontent in other countries. So far as our domestic labor troubles are concerned, including the coal workers' demands, disturbances are expected to be of only short duration.

Naturally the great banking interests will be prompt to seize any opportunities presented to facilitate a return to prosperity in general business and in the securities markets. Toward the end of last week gratification was expressed over the reported offer of prominent interests in this country to extend ample financial accommodation, if needed, to the Mexican government with

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

W. T. LAYTON TELLS
EFFECTS OF RISE OR
FALL IN PRICE RATE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A meeting of the Sociological Society was recently held at the Society of Arts, when the chair was occupied by F. W. Hirst, editor of the Economist, and a paper on "Economic Effects of the Rise in Prices" was read by W. T. Layton, author of the recently published book, "An Introduction to the History of Prices." Mr. Hirst alluded to this work in introducing the lecturer, and remarked that he hoped all Mr. Layton's future books would be as good as the first.

The lecturer stated that the economic effect of rising prices varied according to whether the movement was partial or general. If the former, they were usually caused by broad economic changes affecting the world's production of different classes of goods. Thus the rise of a new manufacturing country made a fresh call on the world's supply of food and raw materials, and if the supply did not respond the result was that the prices of these things tended to rise, while manufactured goods tended to fall. Such a change would affect the purchasing power of the community, broadly, according to the proportion of income spent on food and manufactured goods.

A rise in prices due to gold and currency changes, on the other hand, tended to become general, and though unequal effects were at first produced prices and wages ultimately tended to be raised in equal ratio. Such changes generally tended to produce a less equitable distribution of wealth, whereas a fall of prices had the reverse effect. Rising prices had, however, a certain stimulating effect on industry, and the ultimate judgment of the good and evil of falling and rising prices depended on a balancing of this advantage against the harm done by the dislocation of economic relationships.

PERSIA CANNOT
FIRE SALUTE AS
RUSSIA HAS GUNS

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHRAN—An incident has just occurred in connection with the arrival of the new Turkish ambassador to Persia which illustrates in the most emphatic way a fact which has been insisted upon repeatedly in the columns of the Monitor, namely, the absolute disregard of Russian officials to orders from headquarters, which cannot but give the impression that it is understood that those orders will be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The present incident is a comparatively insignificant one, but it is highly typical of the "go-as-you-please" attitude of the various Russian ministers and their subordinates.

Some time ago the Russians took possession of the battery at Enzeli, the guns of which were entirely useless except for the purpose of firing ceremonial salutes. The consequence was that when the new Turkish ambassador landed, the Persians had no means of carrying out the usual ceremonies.

Foreseeing this, the government had already applied to the Russian minister, who had given orders to the consul at Resht that the guns were to be restored. No notice was taken of the ministerial orders. The result was that when the ambassador landed he was subjected to the diplomatic indignity of being received in silence.

He at once declined to proceed to Tehran and telegraphed his decision to Constantinople. Here the incident for the moment ends; but it is typical of Russian methods, and of the conditions which are being supported by the foreign office in London, through their agreement with St. Petersburg.

LORD KITCHENER
VISITS OMDURMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

KHARTUM, Egypt—On the second day of his visit to Khartum Lord Kitchener witnessed what must have been to him a spectacle of more than ordinary interest, namely, a sham-fight on the battlefield of Omdurman, where less than 20 years ago he shattered the Dervish forces under the command of the Khalifa.

On returning to Khartum he took the route by which he entered that city after the memorable battle, and received a warm greeting from large crowds of natives. In the afternoon he paid a visit to the Officers Club, where an address was presented to him.

NEW REICHSTAG
PARTIES SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The official list which has now been issued makes it possible to accurately determine the distribution of parties in the new Reichstag. They are as follows: Socialists 110, National Liberals 44, Radicals 41, Center party 88, Poles 18, Alsations and Lorrainers 9, Conservatives 45, Free Conservatives 13, anti-Semites 11, Hanoverians 5, and independent members 11. Two safe center party seats remain to be filled.

EGYPT APPRECIATIVE
OF LORD KITCHENER

Muhammad Pasha Said, the Premier, Praises Marked Solicitude of British Agent for People Above All Else

PROGRESS IS AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Remembering a statement by Muhammad Pasha Said, the prime minister, on the eve of Lord Kitchener's arrival, in which he welcomed the new British agent and predicted for Egypt a further period of progress and prosperity, the Egyptian Gazette of Alexandria recently sent one of its representatives to request the prime minister to give his opinion on the events of the previous four months.

Muhammad Pasha Said, who appears to have been perfectly ready to make the required statement, spoke of the happy manner in which the course of affairs had been influenced by the powerful assistance and the great activity of Lord Kitchener.

"From the Egyptian point of view," he said, "there is ground for nothing but congratulation in that the liberal traditions inaugurated by Lord Kitchener's predecessor continue to inspire the policy of the new British agent. On

the other hand it is pleasant for us to observe that he appreciates and encourages the collaboration of Egyptian elements in the management of affairs, a thing which cannot but produce satisfactory results. But what," he adds, "every one appreciates above all is the marked solicitude of Lord Kitchener for the Egyptian people."

The prime minister went on to point out that the government had been devoting itself to finding means for increasing the resources of the country and consequently paid particular attention to the question of the cotton crop. Projects for the draining of lower Egypt were, he said, being actively pushed forward, and researches into the means whereby the crop could be raised in quality and increased in size were being conducted by an able commission.

It must not, however, be thought that the government was concerned in providing only for the material prosperity of Egypt. It had recently granted £2,100,000 to the provincial councils to enable them suitably to develop the education of the people. It was more over a healthy sign, he continued, that Egyptians of every shade of opinion had come to understand that the greatness of their country depended on work, and that progress could only be hindered by division and sterile strife. If it was to prosper the country had need of the efforts of all its sons.

WELSH CHURCHES PRESENT
ADDRESS TO YOUNG PRINCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The young Prince of Wales received a deputation of Welshmen at Buckingham Palace on St. David's day. They were the bearers of an address from the churches of Wales, which was presented in duplicate, one copy being in the English, and the other in the Welsh tongue. Each version was finely engrossed on vellum with a beautiful border illuminated in green and gold, the arms of the Prince of Wales being incorporated in the border at the head of each sheet.

The young prince listened with grave attention to the reading of the addresses and replied with great dignity as follows: "I thank you very much indeed for your address, in which you renew those expressions of affectionate loyalty that greeted me last summer in our glorious Welsh castle of Carnarvon."

"Today, Dydd Gŵyl Dewi Sant (St. David's day), you revive the memories

of that splendid scene, of which I was not too young, I think, to understand the meaning and the beauty. I shall always treasure this record of the thought inspired in you by a ceremony so noble and so sacred."

"As I grow older and have to take my part in public life there will be difficult duties for me to face, but I shall meet them with more courage for the confidence I have that your prayers and good wishes go with me. And whatever new ties and associations the years may bring, nothing can change those first feelings of affection which must always bind me to the land from which I take the historic title that I am so proud to bear."

"You come here today with a kind and noble message from the Welsh people. Thank them, please, for me, saying that I shall ever pray to God to make me worthy of being the Prince of Wales."

CONTRACTS ARE LET
FOR BUILDING OF 21
OIL TANK STEAMERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce reports that contracts for the building of no fewer than 21 oil tank steamships have been completed.

The vessels are to be of large dimension and will be built especially for the use of either coal or oil fuel. It is understood that the whole of the contracts have been placed on the northeast coast. Nineteen have been apportioned as follows:

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., two of 15,000 and one of 9000 tons capacity.

Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, two of 15,000 and four of 9000 tons capacity.

Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Company, two of 15,000 and four of 9000 tons capacity.

William Duxford & Sons, two of 15,000 and two of 9000 tons capacity.

This constituted a very remarkable step in connection with the use of oil fuel for shipping, and is, perhaps, in some measure, due to the uncertainty of the coal supply at the present time.

LEVY OF TROPHY
TAX IN LONDON
IS DECIDED ON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of his majesty's lieutenants for the city of London, held recently at the Guildhall, it was decided to take steps for the levying and collection of the sum of £4666. 13s. 4d. in respect of what is known as the trophy tax.

This tax, which dates from the reign of Charles II., was instituted for the purpose of raising funds for the support of national militia, which, in the city of London, consisted originally of trained bands and auxiliaries. The proportion of the tax payable by the city of London was fixed at £4666. 13s. 4d., and this sum has never been exceeded at any levy since its institution.

Not that it has always been necessary to levy it, as the funds at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose named have often been sufficient. It has, however, been levied from time to time, the last occasion being three years ago. The tax is collected at the present day with the general rates of the city of London.

CANADA DESCRIBED
AS MAGNET WINNING
1000 SETTLERS DAILY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of a recent speech at the Queens hall, Earl Grey gave some striking instances of the progress which is being made in the peopling of Canada.

When he was an undergraduate, he said, and that was not so very many years ago, the country to the west of Winnipeg was known only to the buffalo and the fur trader. Today the prairie provinces, without including British Columbia, which was the largest of them all, contained a population of 1,250,000, and these people, it should be remembered, were only the advanced guard of millions more who would follow in their footsteps.

"Thousands of happy and comfortable homes, he continued, were at the present moment being started in Alberta and Saskatchewan, over whose inauguration as provinces he had presided a few years previously. Last year the immigration into Canada was at the rate of about 7000 a day. Ten years ago the total emigration from Great Britain to Canada was 17,000 in a year; today 10 times that number were going there."

They might well ask themselves what the number would amount to 10 years hence, if the influx continued to increase at that same ratio of 10 to 1. Even during the time he himself was in Canada 750,000 citizens of Great Britain and Ireland alone had created homes for themselves in that country.

VICTORIA, AUS.,
EXPORTS BUTTER

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government inspected butter from this state for the week ended Jan. 25, 1912, totaled 450½ tons (United Kingdom 429 tons, eastern and other ports 21½), valued at approximately, c. i. f., £51,807.

For the period from July 1, 1911, to Jan. 25 the total exports were 15,723 tons (United Kingdom 14,842½ tons, South Africa 194½, eastern and other ports 715½), valued at approximately c. i. f., £808,145.

QUEEN'S MINIATURE TO BE SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miniatures of the Queen and Princess Mary, recently painted, are to be exhibited at the Royal Academy this year.

BRITAIN'S AIR CORPS
WILL BE READY TO
AID ARMY OR NAVY

Under Secretary for War Describes New Program Which Means That Nation Is Building Fourth Arm

SCHEME OUTLINED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two subjects figured largely in the debate in the House of Commons on the army estimates, namely the arming of the British army and the development of its aviation service.

In introducing the estimates Colonel Seely, under secretary of state for war, maintained that the British army was better armed than that of any continental nation. The heavy guns were the best in existence, the field guns were either the best or else the second best; Britain had no reason to complain of her machine guns, and the only particular about which there was any question was the rifle with which the British soldier was armed.

In this respect also Britain had little to find fault with. In rapidity of firing and in accuracy it was superior to the rifles of other great powers, and it was only in the matter of the trajectory that other nations possessed any advantage. This defect, however, would be eliminated in the new rifle.

The program sketched by Colonel Seely for supplying the British army and navy with an adequate flying corps indicated that the British army is to give up its waiting attitude and assume its proper place in the possession of what the French have come to call the fourth arm.

There was to be one flying corps, Colonel Seely explained, embracing soldiers, sailors and civilians—all who could fly and were ready to serve their country in time of war in any part of the world. The present air battalion would cease to exist and part of it would be absorbed in the new organization. The corps would be one corps, that is to say in a purely land war the whole flying corps would be available for land warfare, and in a purely naval war for naval warfare.

The headquarters would be near Netheravon, on Salisbury plain, where a large tract had been purchased for about £80,000. As a commencement accommodation would be provided for 60 officers at the school at any one time. There would be three terms of four months each, and it was proposed to pass 180 officers through the school in each year.

Before joining the school an officer would require to obtain his Royal Aero Club certificate at a private aerodrome. It was not proposed to use the central school for teaching officers to fly; they would learn the elements of the art elsewhere and go to the flying school for the more advanced course. On presenting themselves at the school with the Royal Aero Club certificate they would receive £75, which was believed would cover the cost of their previous instruction.

On the termination of the course the officer of the air corps would either join the military or the naval wing, or else go straight to the reserve. Both the army and navy wings of the air corps would always be kept on a war footing, and the peace and war establishments would be identical.

The scheme, Colonel Seely continued, would involve the purchase of 131 aeroplanes. Not so many had been ordered from British manufacturers as could be wished, but the fact was that France had gone a long way ahead of Britain in aeroplane construction, and the first essentials of any machines they might purchase were efficiency and safety. Doubtless British machines of the right sort would soon be forthcoming, and there was reason to expect that before long Britain would be able to hold her own in the air as she had done for centuries past by land and sea.

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FRANCE CONSIDERS
REPRESENTATION
IN INDIAN CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In reply to a question in the Chamber of Deputies M. Poincare, the prime minister, said that the prospective transfer of the seat of the government from Calcutta to Delhi has opened up the question of the establishment of a French consul general in the latter city.

The matter, M. Poincare pointed out, was not urgent, and moreover it involved a question of principle which would require the consideration of foreign powers. In any case it would be necessary to come to an understanding with the British government, which, in granting the exequatur to foreign consuls, had stipulated that they were to be recognized only in the seaboard towns of India.

AFRICAN DEFENSE BILL PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—After a debate lasting four days the second reading of the South African defense bill was passed by the House of Assembly and unanimously referred to a select committee.

CHATEAU DE MAISONS-LAFITTE
NEAR PARIS WILL BE MUSEUM

Building Erected From Plans of the Great Architect Mansart Will Be Again Fitted Up With the Tapestries, Paintings and Furnishings of the 17th Century

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Within a few months a new museum will be open to the public. It is the Chateau de Maisons-Lafitte just outside the city.

It was M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, former secretary of fine arts, who planned to restore the best of the old chateaux in the suburbs and to equip them as museums. He planned filling these with genuine antique furniture corresponding to the period of construction. Thus the atmosphere of the past would be more faithfully reproduced and the public would have a chance of seeing and studying the rich collections of old furniture hidden in the state warehouses.

If not the most beautiful of these museums, the Chateau at Maisons-La-

fite will be the most characteristic. It is considered by many to be Mansart's masterpiece. It was built in the middle of the seventeenth century for Rene de Longueuil, the president of the Parlement. During the First Empire it became the property of Marshal Lannes, and then after changing hands several times it was bought by the government.

The facade, made according to plans of the great architect Mansart, has been preserved intact. Inside a certain amount of restoration has been necessary of which the most important is the carved iron balustrade of the great staircase. The work of reconstruction is now finished. All that remains to be done is to fit it up with the tapestries, paintings and furnishings of the period.

LONDON'S MANY BILLBOARDS
OBJECTIONED TO BY AUCTIONEERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Not too soon has the Auctioneers' Institute taken in hand the question of billboards in the London streets.

Perhaps no civilized country is quite immune from this form of disfigurement, but the suburbs of London may, perhaps, be considered to have forged ahead of other towns in this particular and to have defaced the streets to an unusual extent.

At a meeting of the Auctioneers' Institute some startling figures were made known. The billboards of London never number less than 200,000 for house property alone. Inside the metropolitan area 50,000 houses are standing empty and each has its billboard and some have

three or four. One house, particularly generously supplied, has 15 and all out of the perpendicular. This, not seeming to suffice to advertise the desirability of the property, is reinforced by six notices in its windows and four bills attached to the brick work of the frontage.

In the opinion of many of the auctioneers who were present these boards seriously affect the letting of the property and are an unnecessary disfigurement to the streets. They hope that the local authorities will deal with the latter aspect of the billboards and will restrict the number which are placed in any one house or garden. Other counties will probably follow suit if this law is brought in for London.

SUNSHINE PERIODS
IN LONDON LENGTHEN
AS SMOKE LESSENS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir William Richmond, the founder and president of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, says that, though public opinion is aroused to some extent as to the atmosphere of London, it has not by any means awakened sufficiently.

The Coal Smoke Society, he wishes it to be understood, is a purely voluntary one, with no business or other axe to grind and no fads to propagate. It has had 12 years of quiet and unostentatious work, and that it has been rewarded by success is obvious from the few following statistics: Mr. Brodie of the royal meteorological office, a professional meteorologist of many years standing, said: "London now enjoys less fog and more winter sunshine than in any previous period. In 1885-90 the mean allowance of winter sunshine in London was 38 minutes a day; in the latest period of five years tested (1905-10) it was 1 hour 11 minutes—practically double."

There is shown to have been a continuous increase in the annual amount of bright sunshine and a decrease in the amount of fog during the period war has been waged by the society on this trouble.

EDMONTON SEEKS
TO PRESERVE ITS
HISTORIC SPOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Edmonton district council a resolution was passed that the attention of the office of works be called to the existence in that district of several buildings with interesting historic and literary associations, in the hope that effective measures will be taken for their protection.

According to the chairman of the council it appears that Burly hall was the home of Bradshaw and it was in the dining room of that house that the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was signed. Another house in the same district was once the residence of the famous Lord Burleigh, and yet another was inhabited by Judge Jeffreys, while Bay cottage, a small white house standing back from the road, near the parish church, was the last home of Charles Lamb.

In the same street as Bay cottage is the consulting room where John Keats wrote his juvenile poems while serving his apprenticeship to a Mr. Hammond, a surgeon. Finally it was to the Bull, at Edmonton, John Gilpin set out to ride.

SOUTHAMPTON COLLEGE HELPED

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHAMPTON, England—About £17,000 has been received or promised toward new buildings for the Hartley University College at Southampton, for which a fine site has been secured at Highfield, adjoining Southampton common. Between £60,000 and £70,000 is required for the buildings.

UNIFORMED GUIDES
TO AID AUTOISTS IS
SCHEME IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal Automobile Club gave an informal dinner to a number of newspaper men representing various journals connected with the motor car industries and motor touring. The object was to explain the proposed scheme of Royal Automobile Club touring guides.

This scheme proposes to place men in uniform at important road junctions where there is abnormal traffic, in the neighborhood of market towns on market days, in the touring centers during the touring season and at the R. A. C.'s official hotels.

Guides are also to be placed where members and associates may require special information and also in places where fast driving has been reported, in order to prevent, if possible, the imposition of a speed limit. Assistance will also be given at certain points to motor tourists entering and leaving the country.

The guides will besides have to report exceptional damage to road surfaces, to pilot motorists through a town for a small fee, and to carry maps of the districts in which they are employed, and also plans of the towns. These guides will wear R. A. C. uniforms, and are to be selected as far as possible from time expired army and navy men. Some of these will be employed permanently, and others for the week ends or for the touring season only.

UNITED KINGDOM
HAS GOOD CROP
RECORD FOR 1911

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report on the crops of the United Kingdom for the year 1911, just issued by the board of agriculture, shows that the year under review was the best of the last six years for wheat and barley in England, for wheat in Wales and for all three crops in Scotland.

The potato crop, of which rather gloomy anticipations had prevailed, proved eventually to be 10 per cent above the average. Detailed figures for the United Kingdom for the past two years are given in the following table:

	1911.	1910.
Wheat	8,023,000	7,051,000
Barley	7,225,000	7,881,000
Oats	20,367,000	21,974,000
Potatoes	7,230,000	6,248,000
Turnips and swedes	21,670,000	30,319,000
Mangolds	9,215,000	10,819,000
Hay (all kinds)	11,456,000	15,205,000

HISTORIC CONTEST HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—At a meeting of the Swedish-American Society recently held at Stockholm, it was resolved to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the conflict between "The Mermaid" and "The Monitor," by a festival at the Grand hotel. It was hoped that the American minister, Mr. Graves, would be among the speakers.

The Monitor

—ON—

SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyed Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of
Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Palmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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THE HOME FORUM

ENGLISH SPELLING OF RUSSIAN NAMES

HOW to render Russian names and titles intelligible to English-speaking folk is one of the mooted questions of the literary folk and musicians alike. Tschakowsky is spelled variously and the names of his works are given usually in French, which is strange, as the German language would seem to be nearer the intensity of the Russian. The name of the symphony called "Pathétique," for example, seems ineffective. Nathan Haskell Dole, writing to the Nation some time ago, took up the question of how to spell Tolstoy, and cites Maude's life, as follows:

"His name in Russian is Lyof Nikolayevitch (Leo, son-of-Nicholas) Tolstoy."

MOTION PICTURES IN SCHOOL

TRAVEL has long been recognized as one of the best possible means to education. Indeed, to teach geography no amount of lesson study can equal the unconscious learning done by children who have traveled through scenes which books can but faintly describe or even picture. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, when president of Harvard, said that geography was the most important of early school studies, the one around which the rest should center. As teaching the child about his world-home and his fellow men it is the study which naturally comes first. Now the proposition of Mr. Edison to teach geography by means of motion pictures bids fair to revolutionize teaching methods and also the whole attitude of the child towards school.

Mr. Edison is quoted as saying that schools, if right, would be the joy of child life instead of its bane. Children are naturally inquisitive. If they were being taught in the right way there would be no limit to their delight in learning. Mr. Edison reminds us that children learn more easily through seeing things than through hearing. He finds it an acquired habit to understand things through hearing about them. "Seeing is believing" is an old phrase and that seeing is understanding is true of a thousand things which books tediously explain at cost of time and effort and then do not really teach half so well as a single glance of the eye can do. Motion pictures of foreign folk at their daily occupations, just as they look to the traveler visiting in their land not

only interest the child and delight him, but because of the interest they teach him. One of the complaints of educators is that in the homes today children do not see enough of how things are done. Processes that used to be the familiar experience of the child are now carried on at the factory or shop, and children lose an important part of their education in not learning "how." The motion pictures will bring a hundred processes clearly before the child. The making of machinery, of shoes, printing, weaving of cloth, and every sort of activity, can be illustrated in the moving films and explained by the teacher. When the child has had such a lesson he knows what he has been taught and he remembers it.

The experiment with the films is to be tried in a school in Mr. Edison's home town, Orange, N. J. If they succeed they will be introduced in all the lower grades of the city. If the plan is half as useful as Mr. Edison is assured it will help to make school-going a joy to children who now find it a task. It is said that this idea first occurred to Mr. Edison when he was wondering why his own son disliked school.

Easy System of Mnemonics

An English writer says he has often been thankful for an aid to memorizing which was advised by a friend years ago. But for it he would long since have forgotten what has really become indelibly fixed in his memory. Its simplicity is its chief attraction. Here are two simple devices which may be extended at the will of the student:

The rivers of the United States flowing into the Atlantic are remembered by the words "Can Harry see plainly?" James road slowly." The initial letters of these words are the initial letters of the names of the rivers, thus: Connecticut, Hudson, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Savannah. Again, the counties separating England from Wales by "My husband sells chairs," obviously meaning Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, Cheshire. When desirable information has thus been digested it needs neither atlas nor geography book afterwards by way of revision, it is always at hand for instant and unerring use.

Dickens as Public Reader

The president of a reading club which had a Dickens evening in honor of the centenary received from a woman in a western city who is an ex-member this extract from a letter written by her father in March, 1868: "We saw and we heard the creator of Pickwick and the long line of characters we all know so well last night. Fred said he 'looked just like his pictures,' and so he did. He is tall and does not look as well fed as we imagine Englishmen to be. When he began to read from 'Doctor Marigold' I thought we'd be bored. But after a few minutes he tossed the book away and never referred to it again. I saw the characters in this and other things he read as I had never seen them before. It was a treat for which we owe father a lot, particularly as the tickets were \$3 apiece."—New York Tribune.

Honored by Austrian Emperor

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria has conferred on P. Robert G. Sjostrom, treasurer of the United States Worsteds Company, the order of the Iron Crown. This is a decoration usually given in recognition of educational or industrial work. In the case of Mr. Sjostrom it was given for his service in protecting the interests of Hungarian immigrants and residents here while he was president of the Hungarian-American Bank, an office he recently resigned.—New York Times.

Practical Reason

A young lady who had returned from a tour through Italy with her father informed a friend that he liked all the Italian cities, but most of all he loved Venice. "Ah, Venice, to be sure!" said the friend. "I can readily understand that your father would like Venice, with its gondolas and St. Marks and Michelangelo." "Oh, no," the young lady interrupted, "it wasn't that. He liked it because he could sit in the hotel and fish from the window."—Indianapolis News.

Loneliness and I

"Alone! Alone!" they say with pitying voice
Or eyes or hands—so kind, so rarely kind.

I step aside to show them Loneliness, His face and figure stern and full of dread, My shadow far less constant and less close. Grim Loneliness long since became beloved, My dear familiar friend, whom missing, I miss most of all. He breaks with me the bread, The holy bread, of Truth, not often served In other company; and bitter first, But after sweet; and full, its last small crumb. Of nourishment. . . With him there come Three fair and shining ones—dear Solitude, Thrice blessed Reverie and Joy-o'-dreams. For these . . . Bring forth from out the past soft-stepping loves And graces, chivalry and beauty, blest And blessing. . . And all the dim immortal pageantry Of life that was and life that is to be, So I am not alone. —Harriet Rogers.

FILIPINOS AND THE THREE R'S



CLASS IN PHILIPPINES UNDER AMERICAN SYSTEM

A SCENE like the one pictured here, a repetition of the thousands upon thousands of school rooms in the United States, is to be found today in many parts of the Philippine islands. Sometimes the school is built by the people, without cost to the government, except for nails and glue; and sometimes excellent buildings like the one illustrated show what the progress of education is among these much divided and struggling island folk, advancing in the course of modern progress as fast as they may.

In the schools maintained by the government, especially in Manila, industrial training has a large share of attention. Handicrafts are apparently a natural means of activity to these people, and special attention is given in the school to wood carving, furniture repairing and fiber work, such as the weaving of baskets, mats, fans and hats in many materials. There is bamboo and needle work for the girls from plain sewing to the most difficult embroidery and lace, bead work and the weaving of towels and blankets. The Meisic school in Manila has classes in domestic economy and the school has for its special purpose the correction of certain defects in living conditions among the people.

Studies for Holidays in Europe

THE Teachers Guild of Great Britain and Ireland are arranging a series of modern languages holiday courses to take place next summer. These courses are intended to promote among English-speaking people a knowledge of the languages, customs and ways of thought of Germany, France and Spain, and the lectures and training include exercises in reading, writing from dictation, composition, mercantile correspondence and conversation, the object being to be useful to candidates for examination at the English universities. The courses, which will commence in August, are equally open to members of the guild and other people. The three centers are Honfleur in France, Santander in Spain, and Lubbeck in Germany. All information can be obtained from the secretary at 74 Gower street, London.

Mirrors Not New

The use of mirrors dates from antiquity. Though it was but in the fourteenth century that they first became known in Europe, in the east they were in common use among the Greeks, Egyptians and Romans before the Christian era. In the Pentateuch mirrors of brass are mentioned as being used by the Hebrews, and to go further east still, in Japan, the mirror figures very largely in their legendary lore. In modern times the mirror has played a prominent part in French house decoration at various periods. Framed in massive gold of the Louis XV. period, they are to be seen in most old houses, but for some time back they have been considered out-of-date.

They did not waste their time in asking whether life were worth living but found every precious moment of it so without seeking, or made it so without grime, and with no thought that they were doing anything worth remark.—Lowell.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Why the Sky Is Blue

Until a few years ago no one knew what made the sky blue and there are some who do not believe it was always that color.

The reason for the blue in the sky was discovered by John Tyndall, an English professor, who has written some very learned books about the air and especially about the way it affects light and sound.

Tyndall observed that the sky was not blue at night, but almost black except in moonlight. He also noticed that the blue of the sky is not the same in all parts of the world, so he concluded that there must be something in the air that was blue and not in the sky at all and that as there were different things in the air at different places this would account for the difference in the color of the sky, says the New York Sun. The air that surrounds the earth is full of countless tiny specks of dust. If you see a sunbeam streaming through a small hole in a dark part of the barn

you will easily see millions of tiny specks of dust floating all through the ray of light.

When we are so close to them they appear to be a reddish yellow, or we might call them white, but when these specks are a great distance off, away up in the sky, and the sun shines on them, they cannot reflect any of the color rays back to our eyes except the blue ones, and so the whole sky looks blue to us.

You may have been in the mountains when some of the peaks were so far off that they looked blue, although you know quite well that they are covered with green trees. Red brick buildings look blue when they are very far off, because the other rays are lost on the way to our eye.

The specks of dust that are in the sky above us are just the right size to reflect the blue rays, but when there are others up there, larger specks or of a different material, they reflect other colors. After the great eruption in the east 25 years ago the dust floated all the way round the world and the colors in the sky were wonderful

JUDGMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN prophesying of the coming of Christ Jesus, Isaiah said "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears." In this significant statement is contained the modus operandi of Christian Science in its daily and hourly destruction of evil. Because of the teachings of this Science mortals are enabled to understand the metaphysical meaning of this prophecy and in an ever increasing measure to do likewise.

The Master knew that God is all and that nothing has real existence that is not of Him. Consequently, Jesus was not to be deceived by sense testimony as to the reality of evil. It is a self-evident fact that "If God, or good, is real, then evil, the unlikeness of God, is unreal" (Science and Health p. 470). Upon this divine logic Christ Jesus based his righteous judgment and commanded his followers to follow his example.

Just imagine what would happen to this old world of ours if all mortals, or even a majority of them, were truly and intelligently seeking to judge after Jesus' method. Suppose that these mortals were daily striving to know the unreality of all evil on the basis of the allness of God and were convinced that all abnormal conditions had only a temporary existence which could be annihilated by a knowledge of the truth. With this understanding and conviction mortals could effectually attack error (not persons) and the reign of the kingdom of heaven would have begun here and now.

This question of judgment is one of vital importance to the salvation of mankind and must be metaphysically understood before it can be efficiently used in the banishment of evil. To affirm the allness of God in the face of sense testimony, which testifies to the existence of evil, seems a difficult task, and yet

this is what the Bible unmistakably commands all to do. In this connection is recalled the experience of Paul, who said, "While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." Here there is additional evidence that because a thing seems to be, this seeming does not constitute proof of its reality.

The Scriptures are emphatic in their declaration that God is the only creator and all that He creates is not only good but very good. From this premise only one deduction may be drawn; namely, that evil or discord of whatever nature is not of God and therefore has no real existence. A knowledge of this truth divides the false from the true, undelves mortals and enables them to judge righteous judgment.

The Bible teaches that all about us is the divine perfect universe of God's creating, unseen to the senses, but ever awaiting man's awaking to the true consciousness of it, which will result in the correction of that material concept mistaken for the real.

In speaking of the kingdom of heaven, Jesus said substantially, The kingdom is at hand, but having eyes ye see not. In other words, You are in the kingdom of heaven now, but you are not conscious of it.

To know that God, man and the universe are, ever have been and ever will be, perfect, is to be in position to dispute and destroy the opposing evidence of the senses. This fact of a perfect universe unseen to the senses is not only taught by Scripture but also by physical science. A disciple of this school has said in substance that "just on the border land of consciousness exists a perfect universe of which the senses take no cognizance." It was of the perfect universe that Jesus bore righteous judgment

—a judgment that dispelled a material conception of God's world with its resultant sin, sickness and death. Of this universe Jesus was thinking when he admonished his followers, "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." It was as if he had said, Fill your consciousness with the facts of being—the realization that God and his ideas are eternally perfect, without discord, lack or evil of any kind, and these harmonious facts will be manifested in your experience. On this subject Mrs. Eddy says, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionally to their occupancy of your thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 261).

So then the most important business of life is to learn how to judge between the false and the true—a judgment that will bring health, harmony and happiness to the race. To teach mortals how to do this is the mission of Christian Science, and that it is successful in this is attested by the large numbers who have not only been redeemed themselves, but have acquired the ability to aid others.

In addition to the contemplation of righteous judgment in relation to the universe, a brief glance at this divine activity in its application to mortal affairs may be helpful. If mortals in judging one another were to employ the righteous judgment of Jesus, much good would be accomplished, for in so doing only the evil that is being expressed would be judged and this by the standard of good. Thus its falsity would be exposed and its destruction would inevitably follow. This method saves and spares the brother while it is freeing him. To judge otherwise and in the usual way is not judgment at all, but criticism and condemnation, which does not aid our brother, but on the contrary, adds to his burdens. This sort of judgment makes a reality of the error expressed. This is supported that which is false and thereby the commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is broken. The judgment of the Master is the only judgment, and all other so-called judgments should be scrupulously avoided. This action alone on the part of mortals would bring much peace and happiness, and go far in the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

CHINA'S NEW BARBER SHOPS

THE disappearance of the queue in China has led to changes which will take some time to make themselves fully appreciated. The most noticeable, after the changes in dress, is that the old time barbers, who strenuously fought against the cutting of the queue, have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances. The old fashioned barber shop has given place to the American "tonorial parlor" or the British "hair dressing saloon" and the change must be

described as an improvement so far as appearance goes. The former shops were never particularly attractive looking, but in Hongkong and Shanghai and Canton the new places are bedecked with gilt mirrors and are redolent of Florida water, to say nothing of pomades for the sterner use of forcing coarse black hair into the semblance of a parting.

The new shops show an astonishing variety in the signs and designs they have adopted. For instance the "Republican Hair Dressing Saloon" is a favorite sign and the striped pole has been adopted by many as the "chop" of their calling, but the adoption of this "chop" and the introduction of the new republican flag has led to some confusion, and in some places they are evidently regarded as synonymous. Some shops have the stars and stripes painted on their doors, the owners evidently believing that the stripes on that flag have some association with the barbers' sign, and others, to show no partiality, have adopted other flags.

Stevenson in San Francisco

Mrs. Osborne's memoir of Robert Louis Stevenson on the Pacific coast of the United States has the following account of his settling at the Bush street house in San Francisco, in 1879:

What interested Stevenson more than all else was that the house faced south, and that there were balconies to the windows, running the width of the front on all three floors. Air and sunshine were to be found here. His ring brought to the door the landlady herself, Mrs. Mary Carson.

If Stevenson eyed her with questioning glances, no less suspiciously did she eye this new applicant for a room. She had just gone through an unhappy experience with two foreigners who had departed leaving several months' room rent unpaid; and she saw at once that Stevenson was also a foreigner. His manner and voice proclaimed it. More than that, to use her own words, "He was such a strange-looking, shabby shack of a fellow. Not that there was anything repellent in his looks, only his appearance was not what his acquaintance bore. For when I came to know him, I just loved him like my own child."

Thrift of Time

Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings.—Gladstone.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

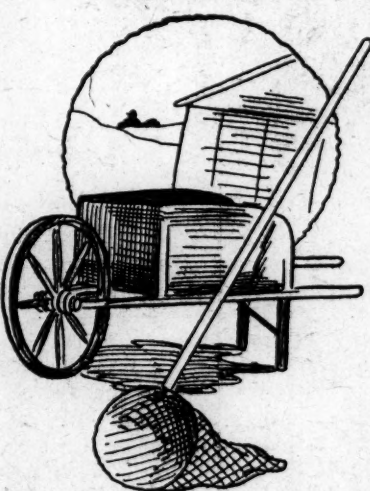
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Picture Puzzle



What title of nobility?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 18, 1912

Trusteeship and Candor

AMERICANS respond so quickly and generously to appeals for aid that it is comparatively easy, in time of real or imagined need, to accumulate relief funds. Never has a people sown its largess over so wide an area of the world. Today it is Ireland, tomorrow Russia and the day following China. An earthquake and fire bring San Francisco to a stage of temporary dependence on the nation and the treasury of the agents of relief runs over with contributions. Galveston is swept by the waters of the gulf of Mexico and the North forgets that Texas is in the South or that there ever was such a national conflict as the "war between the states" and puts the credit of New York and Boston at the command of southern city officials.

Now, this habit of succoring the needy is so ingrained in the American character that it is not surprising that occasionally some advantage is taken of the fact. There is need of watchfulness lest donors' gifts be used, not for relief of the needy, but as income for the designing. Consequently, it is highly important that all relief funds be accounted for; that all gifts be acknowledged; that all expenditures be itemized and published. Unwillingness to do this of itself is a suspicious fact.

One of many incidents worth noting in the class war at Lawrence, Mass., now drawing to a superficially amicable close, has been the demand of some of the best friends of the cause of labor in New England that there be satisfactory accounting for moneys sent to Lawrence from all parts of the country, by rich and by poor, by recipients of dividends and by wage earners. Nothing more impolitic from the standpoint of the Industrial Workers of the World can be imagined in connection with this legal inquisition than conduct as to use of the relief funds which will create the impression that the officials of this organization are indifferent to ideals of honor. Even though differing totally from the I. W. W. in its propaganda ideals and methods, persons might still be willing to furnish it with money to feed and to shelter workers in need of help. But to have such further aid from persons sufficiently magnanimous there must at least be the confidence that moneys contributed will be used honestly. Men who appeal for relief funds on the basis of common humanity owe it to society to act as trustees are supposed to act; and they may not divert funds for ends other than those approved by donors.

Electrifying Boston Railroads

CONDITIONS on Beacon hill are such at this session that popular desires are finding freer expression in committee reports and in votes of legislators. There are more open questions than there were a year or two ago. Efforts to control the course of events do not succeed so often as formerly. Neither "machine" orders nor lobby persuasions get bills "across" as effectively as "interests" seem to desire. In short, at a time when distrust of legislatures and legislators is leading to a demand of the people that legislation be entrusted to direct popular action, the General Court of Massachusetts is rehabilitating itself in popular esteem by acts that represent the people whose servants the legislators are.

A sign of this altered mood of the lawmaker is found in the plainspoken utterance of a legislative committee relative to electrification of the service on roads entering Boston and connecting it with the largest and most thickly populated urban district of the world; namely, that to be found in eastern Massachusetts and in Rhode Island. The public, knowing that both the mechanical and financial possibilities of such alteration of motive power are conceded and that the change has been pledged, are tired of delays in execution. The feeling increases steadily, with rising temperature, that there should be legislation that will test the sincerity of the pledges already made and disclose the real policy of the railroads. It is true that general business conditions are not such now as to make attractive risks involved in wholesale alteration of railway plant, even where there is community of interest between roads nominally competitive. Nevertheless, the pledges in this case stand; and until proof is given that they cannot be kept for reasons that satisfy the public as well as their makers, the promises are binding and call for action.

Consideration of the technical and constructive problems involved in electrification of railways will be influenced, possibly, by the claim of Peter Cooper Hewitt that he has perfected a mode of changing an alternating electrical current into a direct current in such ways, and with such success, that the number of power stations necessary for operation of a long line of road will be much diminished. Mr. Hewitt is not a visionary youth, but an inventor with an international reputation as a perfecter of new forms of lighting by electricity. The Westinghouse Company is reported as having demonstrated the success of the new device for concentrating and cheapening electrical power. Not all such triumphs of invention take practical form, and sometimes because persons of inventive genius are too fertile in devices for diminishing cost of production of necessities to suit owners of patent property. But Mr. Hewitt is not of the class of inventors that allow their results to be thus buried.

Canadian Waterway Improvements

A DEPUTATION of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade waited upon the Canadian premier, Mr. Borden, a few days ago and interrogated him with relation to the attitude of his government toward a number of projects looking to the improvement and development of the waterways of the Dominion. It appears from reports of the conference that the deputation was compelled to content itself with a general reply. The premier committed himself no farther than to say that the matters touched upon would be taken into serious consideration. He took occasion to say, however, that the carrying out of the projects favored by the deputation would involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money, and to add, by way of assurance, that the government is disposed to take a comprehensive view of the question.

Sentiment with relation to this interview and its outcome is naturally mixed. Opponents of the government see no cause for

satisfaction in the premier's attitude; its friends, however, point to the fact that Mr. Borden's promises are to be taken at their face value, and that when he says the proposed projects shall have serious consideration, and that his government will view the whole question of waterway improvement comprehensively, he means it. It is a matter, the latter claim, of finding the ways and means.

Now, when the ambitious plans of Canada for waterway development and improvement are taken into proper account, it is hardly to be wondered at that the premier hesitates to commit himself. The Dominion, it must be conceded, even at the present stage, has a broader and a firmer grasp on the waterway situation than its neighbor to the south. What Canada has already done in the line of canal building, channel deepening and harbor improvement is evidenced better by results than by words. The work has induced a great volume of trade that formerly sought an outlet to Europe through the Atlantic ports of this country, to seek an outlet through the St. Lawrence. It has done great things for its internal waterways, and now it contemplates the doing of even greater things. For instance, it proposes the construction of a new Welland canal twenty-five or thirty feet deep, the enlargement of its St. Lawrence canals and the deepening of its lake harbors. All of these relate to the east. In the west and north, as we have heretofore shown, it proposes the development of a system of waterways that will connect the prairie provinces with Hudson bay and the ocean, thus greatly reducing the time and cost of transporting its tremendous wheat yield.

It is within neither possibility nor reason that Canada can carry out all of its ambitious plans in the near future, but Mr. Borden is doubtless fully awake to the fact that the country he is striving to govern satisfactorily will not be content for long with less than a beginning.

ONE phase of the transfer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Boston to its new site in Cambridge on the banks of the Charles River basin has more than local significance. Expenditure of the sum of \$2,500,000 for buildings, under the advice of the department of architecture, renowned in Europe as in America, will enable the makers of the "New Tech" to demonstrate more conclusively than has yet been done in New England the desirability of uniformity in design of a great educational plant. Judged architecturally, there is little to commend in the aggregations of buildings that fill and overflow the yards at classic Yale or Harvard or Smith or Wellesley. What Leland Stanford, Jr., University first taught the educational administrators of the Pacific coast, what the University of California subsequently decided upon, what the University of Chicago from the first has exemplified, namely, unity of design and uniformity of type, some of the older eastern institutions probably never will be able to show. Both sentiment and policy stand in the way of any arbitrary dealing with what is admitted to be esthetic chaos; and for all time undergraduates and alumni will be compelled to look upon architectural incongruities.

To blame administrators in the past who had no standards of taste, or who were forced to get what buildings they could from donors with cash that could be had only on the basis of also taking eccentric notions as to site and design of structures donated, is futile now. Charles Eliot Norton might justifiably rage over the neglect of his counsels by Harvard, since he was professor of fine arts and a man with an international reputation. But President Eliot cared more for getting buildings of any type built than he did for the rasped ideals of any esthetic idealist; and if donors of art museums and dormitories had their own notions as to architecture they were allowed to carry them out. Utilitarian demands were pressing. Generosity was not to be balked by any excessive regard for unity of design or conformity to type.

With the "New Tech" the situation is different. It has its own architectural experts to advise, its own alumnus to furnish freely all concrete needed for construction, its own engineers to supervise construction, and it has adequate funds to build on a superb site. When completed, the institution will doubtless educate the public by its very physical form and existence, teaching men who view it the lessons that instinctively are impressed wherever and however harmony is disclosed, proving the superiority of reasoned design to fortuitous agglomeration.

LIKE the Mississippi and other great rivers of the North American continent, the mighty Amazon and its tributaries to the south are vexatious problems to deal with on occasions. In most instances, swamp lands develop where the overflows are beyond control. Louisiana is especially troubled in that respect, and for this reason the second drainage convention was scheduled to take place at New Orleans. It is on this account, also, that the South American delegates expect to get their object lesson at the mouth of the Mississippi river. And those from Brazil must be particularly interested since the great rubber industry is often interfered with because the gatherers have to stand waist deep in water that sweeps over the banks for miles into the forests as a result of the Amazon's vagaries. Inundation, in fact, is a propensity of many of the great rivers of South America.

DR. WILEY will now notice some reluctance here and there on the part of the newspapers that have heretofore given him unlimited space. When a man is working for the government he gets almost as many lines for nothing as are withheld from him after he goes into another business.

THERE is every indication that politics will become more active as the season advances up to a certain point; after that point is reached politics will be even more active for those who receive the nominations, but duller for those who don't.

IT SEEMS to be inevitable that the man who invents a machine for overcoming gravitation should slip up on what proves to be the most important point the moment he begins to exhibit it to his friends.

WHATEVER politics may have been in the past, getting into it in the future is going to be something like indulging in a luxury, that is, if one desires to get along in it.

THE SALARY of the President of Switzerland has been raised from \$3000 to \$4000 a year. Here again appears the general advance in the cost of living.

Unity in College Architecture

THE zetetic tendency in Kansas is finely illustrated in a report that comes from the interior to the effect that the children of school district 99 have succeeded in mastering the list of 100 words sent out by the Agricultural College there with the purpose of testing the spelling ability of the teachers. The moment Kansas hears of anything in the least degree out of the common it immediately enters upon an investigation that mountains of difficulties cannot discourage, and this trait is as characteristic of the Kansas juvenile as it is of the Kansas adult. It is safe to assume that the English language has seldom been so thoroughly overhauled as it has been in Kansas during the spelling-bee season now drawing to a close. Research work there begins in the kindergarten and is carried through to the university, and if there are any unexplored districts in the domain of linguistics, chrestomathy, philology, dialectics, glottology or belles lettres it is because the Kansans have not quite got around to them.

Kansas is particularly alert on the subject of unusual words, as well as in the matter of spelling, pronouncing and defining the usual ones correctly. Pleonasm does not get very far in the Sunflower state, and particularly guarded are its people against the abuses incident to unnecessary prosthesis and kindred practises.

In the average Kansas spelling bee there are, of course, the usual departures among the minority from established usage. There is, for instance, the seemingly unavoidable polyphonicism, the drift toward the zeugma and the disposition toward balbutiation, due in large part, perhaps, to the verticose movement of furniture so observable among those who get up to spell for the first time.

Those who have attended spelling bees in Kansas or elsewhere must have remarked how frequently the stentor drops into a frigid tone, but in Kansas the children are overcoming this, and it is only on rare occasions now that a word begins in G-flat and ends in a whistle. In fact the Kansas juveniles have become so adept in orthography that they seem to need little more than to persternge the printed page before they have acquired knowledge enough of its contents to stump the Kansas adult. No longer, as a consequence, is domestic conversation in Kansas given to nugacity; no longer are the children obfuscated by the conversation of their elders; rather are they today coadjutors of those who are striving to rescue the mother tongue from the influence of those who would use it rather to obnubilate than to enlighten.

INK and paper are useful properties in any movement that purposes a long-distance propaganda, and in the case of the United States, in its relation to Latin-America, there are at present hardly better materials for creating a sentiment that may coin itself into trade. But in the eyes of some of the more progressive nations to the south, not enough is being done, apparently, to bring about what is needed, for which reason a well-known journalist of Buenos Aires is to begin the publication in New York of a periodical that shall be written in English, edited from the Latin-American point of view, and with reference to what can best promote commercial intercourse.

The move is unique because it will furnish Latin-Americans with ammunition of their own for directing attention in the United States as to what should and should not be done in order to make business. Senor J. P. Santamarina, who is to be the editor of the new journal, declares that when the advocacy of cheaper cable rates, parcels posts with Central and South America, the establishment of American banks in those countries, is made by Latin-Americans themselves through the proposed publication, at least no suspicion can attach as to individual motives by citizens of the United States.

It is, perhaps, sometimes the case that exploitation in one form or another is self-centered, and fails to take account of other interests concerned. This may have been the case where it is the aim to serve a specific country or locality. But since the Latin-Americans interested in the publication venture in question now beard the lion in his den, as it were, the failure to get any large number of Americans to go south may be partly offset by the particular style of journalistic approach to be inaugurated in the metropolis of the northern continent.

It is likely that there will be vigorous and persistent protest against the action of the advisory board of the newly established school of journalism of Columbia University in excluding women from its privileges and advantages. Apparently the trustees are conscious already that they have made a mistake, for they have begun to offer explanations and excuses. Plainly speaking, a school of journalism that excludes women cannot meet the demands of the trade or profession it was intended to benefit. In these days women are as necessary to the completeness of a newspaper staff as men. To perfect the absurdity of its ruling, the advisory board should have excluded the latter also.

There is no sentiment in this. A journalist in our times is not necessarily a man; some of the best journalists the world has known in the past, some of the most capable it has in the present, are women. This statement is made in the broadest sense. The woman who performs some simple and specific duty is not meant, but, rather, the woman who understands thoroughly the task of preparing and editing copy of the highest class, who works side by side with men, asking and receiving no favors on account of sex, and who is as capable as any of her male associates of standing upon her own merits.

The field of journalism was not opened to woman freely. She was literally forced to break into it. She was not welcome, but she has held her place, made herself valuable, compelled the recognition that is cheerfully given her today by veterans of the other sex. The field, or a fair share of it, is hers by right of conquest, and no action such as that in question, can, or should, weaken or invalidate her claim upon it.

The newspaper calling is broad, liberal, democratic, and the school that is intended to fit workers for it should not encourage or nurse any small prejudices.

THE MAN who has been talking of using the direct rays of the sun as a substitute for coal has everything coming his way at present.

Good Spelling in Kansas

Periodicals with a Purpose

Women and Journalism